The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

EDITION FOR EUROPE — PER ENGLISH MAIL

No. 2257.—Ninth Year.] BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869. [Circulation 3,000.

MAUA BANK,

101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Santa Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,

101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket "Arno," J. Thwaites, Commander, Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON 26th August

At Rio de Janeiro, the "Arno" will meet with and will transfer to the one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.:—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent [Cape de Verd Islands], Lisbon, and Southampton.

☞ Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR, p.m., on the above-named Day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour.

⁂ CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the Arno" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:—

FARES:

First-class to Southampton, ..£35 and upwards,
Ditto, " Lisbon, ...£32, Ditto, "
Second-Class to Southampton, ...£20
Do., Lisbon, ... 20
Third-Class to Southampton, ... 16
Do., Lisbon, ... 16

Specie: One-Half per Cent.

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

Persons desirous of paying the cost of Passage, from Europe to this port, of their respective relatives or friends, can make arrangement to that effect, if agreeable to them, at this Agency.

☞ RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for SIX Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
Calle Parque 88.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices:
CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
Central Station:
87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE:

Buenos Ayres, | San José,
Colonia, | Montevideo,
Rosario, B. O.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:

Plaza Constitucion, | Donselaar,
South Barracas, | Ferrari,
Lomas de Zamora, | Jeppener,
Glew, | Altamirano,
San Vicente, | Gándara,
Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:

Retiro, | San Isidro,
Belgrano | San Fernando,
Olivos, | Tigre.

MAIN LINE TARIFF:—

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, $50 m/c., or $f.2.
For every additional Ten Words, $25 m/c., or $f.1.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:—

Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitucion ..... $10 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the South Barracas ..... $15 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line ..... $25 m/c.
☞ Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.

Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission.

The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:

From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words ..... $20 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ..... $10 m/c.
From the Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words ..... $70 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ..... $35 m/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

Week-Days (including Feast), ..8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

NOTICE.

For the present, and until further notice, messages for the Northern Railway line will not be received at the head-office, owing to interruption on that line.

By Order,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ELECTRIC BELLS.

ARGENTINE PLUMBERY,
27 and 29 CALLE MAIPU.

EUGENE PICARD, Proprietor.

In this new Establishment will be found every Electric Apparatus, such as Electric Wire of all kinds, suitable for Electric Telegraph; Electric Dials, and all Scientific Instruments; Magnesium Light, Electric Light, Acoustic Tubes, and Surgical Instruments of every kind; Plunge Baths, &c.

Great reduction 185,f15

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868.....£155,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London, | Hamburg,
Dublin, | Genoa,
Liverpool, | Rio de Janeiro,
Paris, | Montevideo,
Antwerp, | Rosario & Cordoba.

All Branches of the National Banks of Scotland.

Buenos Ayres, March, 1859.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current, } 3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal at present, } 3½ "
On. do. do. for 90 days fixed, 5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, at present } 5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 10 per cent.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 1, 1869

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,

Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS—

Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enriquo Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Eduardo Lumb.

LOUDET,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
344—CALLE PIEDAD—344.
Mons. LOUDET,

Begs to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Republic, that he continues to take Photographs for the Carte de Visite, full length, and in every other style.

Mons. Loudet visited the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1867, in order to make himself, thoroughly and practically acquainted with every improvement in the above important art; and, since his return from Europe, he has placed his Establishment on precisely the same footing as those of the first Photographers in Paris, London, and the principal cities of Europe. The Apparatus, has been selected from the most approved of those in the Paris Exhibition, several of the inventions having received Prize Medals, among which may be mentioned those of Dallmoyer, of Loudon, &c.

Voigtlander e Sohn. The saloons [in which may be included the Atelier] are handsomely furnished and commodious.

Mons. LOUDET feels the most perfect confidence in saying he can produce likenesses in every aspect, infinitely superior to those which have already met with such unbounded approbation from the distinguished Public of Buenos Ayres.

The Public are respectfully invited to inspect the Gallery. 98,f16

CORRALES AND WEHMANN

Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

✠

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL,

Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy,
248—CALLE CHACABUCO—248

Offers an English Education, comprising Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Composition.

Morning Classes from 9½ to 12½ $50
Evening do for Plain and Fancy Work 30

To be paid in advance Monthly.

Those who are unable to pay are taught in the Afternoon. my13

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK,

Now ready,
A Cheap Edition of this valuable Work,
FOR THE CAMP,
With the "Rural Code" attached.
PRICE $20 m/c.
je13

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL

135—CALLE SUIPACHE—135
(Between Corrientes and Parque.)

Mr. BRENAN has opened a School for Young Gentlemen at the above address, joined by Mr. Mulcahy, who also has much experience in Teaching.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:

English in all its branches; French, Spanish, and German; Sacred and Universal History, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Writing, Literature, &c.

For Cards of Terms apply at the School; or at the Greek College. 250,xp,my7

A GREAT RUSH FOR

HOT
HOT
HOT

MUTTON
MUTTON
MUTTON

PIES
PIES AT KEYSER'S.
PIES

MINCE
MINCE
MINCE

PIES
PIES AT KEYSER'S.
PIES

HOT
HOT
HOT

No. 49 and 51 DEFENSA.
263,1m,jly30

PAUL FRUGONI,

Sworn Attorney
and
Public Translator,
15—CALLE VICTORIA—15
(Altos.)
Half a Square from the Plaza.
191,xp,my27

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SCUIRANO & HIJO.

34½ CALLE CUYO.

For Montevideo, the splendid Oriental Steamer

AMERICA,

Captain BOSSI.

Will leave this port every Tuesday and Saturday, at five p.m., carrying passengers and cargo, returning on Mondays and Fridays.
9,xp,je27

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES, | CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS, | MERCEDES,
LOBOS, | BARADERO,
SALTO. | AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on he first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.

To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 | INCOME, £110,000.
LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of produce.

Rates of premium varying according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as modes rate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by explosion of Gas paid for, Losses by Fire, arising from Lightning, made good.

This Company, in which direction the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many of the most influential members of the Corporations of London, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., as well as many Bankers and Merchants of the principal towns of the United Kingdom take part, offers the greatest possible confidence to the assured.

The undersigned General Agent of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, is duly authorised by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for insurances and other details, from 11 to 3 daily, to 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,
General Agent of the Company
a31

BRITISH CONSULATE, BUENOS AYRES.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.

The Postal Agency attached to this Consulate is authorised to issue British Post-office Orders for sums not exceeding £10, for any part of the United Kingdom, payable at sight at the nearest Post-office.

English Sovereigns will be received at their full English value.

The Commission on Orders issued, is as under:—

For Sums	Not exceeding £2	Above £2 and not exceeding £5	Above £5 and not exceedg. 7	Above £7 and not exceedg. £10
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0

☞ No Single Order can be granted for more than £10

FRANK PARISH.
85,xp,jly11

ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

On 1st July Mrs. Davis Porter, assisted by competent Teachers, in all the various branches comprised in the Prospectus, will open a new School for the instruction of children of respectable native and foreign residents of the South end. Trusting to her lengthened experience as Teacher in the Greek College, and most of the other chief seats of learning in this City, Mrs. Porter hopes to merit the patronage of heads of families desirous of providing their daughters with a good, sound, moral, and lady-like education. The House is situate in Calle Peru 485, a most healthy and retired part of the town, with spacious rooms and patios for the childrens' use.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION:

English, French, and Spanish, in all their Branches. Plain and Fancy Work.

Extras—Piano, Singing, German, Italian, Painting.

N.B. English is the language of the School.

Little boys under eight admitted.

Terms moderate.

241,xp,je23

REMOVAL.

O. ROSSI, SHIPBROKER,
Has Removed his Office to
113—RECONQUISTA—113
90,1m,a13

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
165—xp m26

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE,

CARMEN DE ARECO.

At present offers a liberal Commercial Education on Catholic principles, in English, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, Composition, and Belles Letters, History, and Natural Philosophy; also, Elocution, Lineal Drawing, and Vocal Music.

Terms for Boarders, $400 Monthly. For Half-Boarders; $200. Day Scholars, $50. The Institution supplies Bedroom Furniture, for the use of which a charge of $200 yearly is made.

For further particulars application must be made to the Professors, at the College, or the Patron,

L. M. LEAHY.
103,xp,aug15

WANKLYN & CO.,

108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

Allowed in account current, 5 ○ per an. } On both cur.
" 60 & 90 days fixed 7 ○ "
" 30 days' notice .. 7 ○ "
" 7 days' notice .. 6 ○ "

Charged in Account Current 12 per cent. per an., both currencies.

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL, QUADRAS, & CIE., BARCELONA.
MENENDEZ & BARCENA, VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
BANCO NAVIA & CO., and LUMB, BROTHERS & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW-YORK.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on application from

The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.
LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1869.

251.xp,a1

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, Fray Bentos. The only Extract of Meat analysed, and warranted to be genuine, by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenborg and Co.'s, 144 Calle Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N. B. Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality

151,121

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Hugo Bunge.
" " Estanisho Frias.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, MARCH 1st, 1868.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 2,803,772-59.
No. of Policies,.. 2,716 | Securities, $f.947,002-41

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

MISS GATES YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

143—CALLE PARQUE—143

Branches taught:—English Grammar, History, Geography, Spanish, French, Drawing, and Needle-work.

Music and German are extras.

88,xp,jly13

READY-MADE CLOTHING

338—RIVADAVIA 338

Mens' clothing for winter very cheap, boys' do; mens' overcoats, $250 each; boys' do, $120; boys' double sole boots, $50 each pair, ladies' do, $50; cafskin slippers, best quality, $50 per pair; gentlemen's woollen singlets, best $35, unbleached cotton hose for men, $60 per dozen, ladies' bleached cotton hose, $80, and many other articles of said branches sold at 25 per cent. cheaper than in any other house in town.

N.B. Ready cash 5 per cent. discount.

B. PARODY.

Buenos Ayres, March 4. 28,xp,my19

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX.
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconquista.

BUENOS AYRES IN MINIATURE.

The undersigned Lithographer, No. 93 Calle Peru, has hit on the novel idea of supplying the Foreign Residents of Buenos Ayres with a means of displaying to their friends in all parts of the world with a bird's-eye view of the land we live in.

The View is taken from the Outer Roads, and displays the City to full perfection. It is the same in a small way as those sold at $250 m/c, and fitting neatly at the head of the sheet letter paper, is calculated to give a better idea of this great city than the most eloquent pen could convey.

Price $3 m/c and $2 m/c.

93—PERU—93
78,14p,aug11

CREDITO MOBILIARIO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN BUENOS AYRES.

Offices:—
CALLE PIEDAD, 118 (Altos).
Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Director-General:
Don Juan Blanco del Valle.
Sub-Directors:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
Don Pedro S. Lamas.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:
Chairmar,
Don Juan Blanco del Valle.
Vice-Chairman,
Dr. D. Andres Lamas.
Secretary:
Don Feofilo Mendez.

BOARD.
Don Emilio Castro.
" Pedro Apote.
" José Martinez de Hoz.
" Mariano Casares.
Dr. Carlos Saavedra y Savaleta.
Don Angel Foxo.
" Fernando Perez.
" Antonio Lopez.

Money will be advanced on Bills guaranteed by commercial values, the Public Funds, Shares, and Scrip, Produce (native) Houses and Land, Manufactures, Ships and their Cargoes, and other Securities. The Interest will be at the usual rates, and dependant on the conditions of the advance.

All kinds of business in paying and receiving will be transacted for account of other Companies or private parties, and operations will be carried out at a moderate commission.

Bills and Advance Notes, with one or more endorsements, discounted.

Money will be taken on Deposit at call, and for fixed dates, at good interest, and Current Accounts opened with Corporate bodies, Companies and private parties.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Offices.

BONDS OF THE CREDITO MOBILIARO COMPANY.

A safe and Profitable Investment for Capital.

These Bonds are guaranteed—

1st. By other Securities legally and specially constituted to this object.

2. By the Company's capital.

The Bonds are for 25, 50, and 100 hard dols.
At two months ..... 6 per cent.
" three do ..... 7 "
" six do ..... 8 "
" twelve do ..... 10 "

The Interest will be payable with the Capital on the maturing of the Bond.

Buenos Ayres, July 1st, 1869.

THE DIRECTORY.
xp,jy2

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON
Wool Brokers,
59—CALLE PIEDRAS—59
Buenos Ayres.

JAMES S. HILL AND CO.

43—DEFENSA—43
Custom House and Commission Agents. 141,a16

DONOVAN AND BENTHAM,

Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683.
22 ,12m,a21

JOHN THOMSON, & CO.

SHIPBROKER,
SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.
OFFICE—20 CALLE LA BAJADO
ROSARIO. 17,xpf6

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
106—CALLE VENEZUELA—106.

T. FALLON,

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKER,
29—PIEDAD—29
26xp,aug12

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY

Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
256—CALLE PERU—256
91—xp,jly28

J. P. WELLS.

Wool and Produce Broker,
And Commission Merchant,
No. 5——CALLE DEFENSA——No. 5.
95,xp,jy14

SAILMAKER—36 CALLE CANGALLO.

In the above Establishment a first-class selection of toldos, sails, valde sin fondo, covers for carts, water buckets, &c. Carpets can always be made to order at the shortest notice, and at a moderate price.

FRANCIS QUINTIN,
Proprietor. 326,xpo29

DR MURRIDGE

SURGEON DENTIST,
140—ITUZAINGO—140
Montevideo.

Has established himself permanently in Montevideo, and may be found at all hours in readiness to attend those who need the services of a first-class Dentist.

Dr. M. has been engaged for the past six years in an extensive Dental practice in the United States, and is a Graduate of the Pensylvania College of Dental Surgery, as shown by his Diploma.

Decayed and Dead Teeth filled and restored to usefulness, without pain. Aching Teeth relieved and filled successfully.

Neuralgia, and all diseases of the mouth, treated.

Artificial Dentures of Porcelain Indestructible Teeth, applied with a perfect adaptation to all the uses and appearances of the Natural.

Of Instruments and Materials are employed none but those of the best quality and most modern and improved forms.

The usefulness and durability of all work will be guaranteed.

Consultation and advice gratis.

140 — ITUZAINGO — 140

N.B. Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the painless Extraction of Teeth, will soon be ready.

236,1m,jly29

ATHLETIC SPORTS

THE SPRING MEETING

Will take place on Monday, 1st of November 1869. The following is the Program [subject to alterations:]—

1. High Jump, standing.
2. Do. running,
3. 100 Yards' Race.
4. Hop, Skip, and Jump.
5. Mile Race.
6. Walking Match—2 miles,
7. Youths' Race—300 yards.
8. Throwing the Hammer.
9. 44 Yards Race.
10. Boys' Race—150 yards.
11. Length Jump, standing.
12. Do. running.
13. Hurdle Race—120 yards' 10 flight, each, 3 ft. 6 inches.
14. Putting the Stone—16lbs.
15. Pole-leaping.
16. Steeple Chase—1,000 yards.
17. 220 Yards Race.
18. 880 Yards Race.
19. Consolation Stakes.

Competitors are requested to make themselves acquainted with the bye-laws of the Society.

By Order —je 6.

GREASE PURE AND REFINED.

For Cooking Extracted from the Meat,
By A. BENITES & CO.,
New and Improved Mechanical System.

This Extract is superior to Lard, although retailed at the same price, in

No. 44 Calle Mayo.
No. 77 Piedad.
No. 125 Calle Suipacha.
No. 102 Piedad,
And all respectable Stores.

Wholesale Stores,
86 —— MAIPU —— 86
121,xp,je13

LIEBIG EXTRACT OF MEAT

Prepared by
A. BENITES & CO.,
86—Maipu—86

This matchless preparation for the sick or infirm, young or old, may be had like all other most approved Medicines, in all the best Apothecaries in town:

R.. Wolff, 176 and 178 Peru.
A Demarchi, 159 and 161 Defensa.
L. L. Jones and Co., 60 Calle Florida.
Wm. Cranwell, 30 Rivadavia.
C. Imperiale, 130 Florida.
Torres and Barton, 65 Defensa.
M. Pigozzari, 37 Lima.

Wholesale Stores,
86 —— MAIPU —— 86
121,xp,je13

HOTEL EUROPA,

59, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at $35 a-day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.

Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.

Guinness's Stout.

Bass's Ale.

German Beer.

Genuine VELTLINER and YVORNE Wines.

Rhine Wine.

Bordeaux Wine.

Bourgogne Wine, &c.

Sandwiches and Culdo.

Every description of English and American Drinks.

There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel.

☞ English, French, German, and Italian spoken.

CLARAZ and TAM,
168,xp,jy21 Proprietors.

CAJA DE CREDIT.

21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—

Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..8 do., do.
Do., 6 months..9 do., do.
Do., 12 months10 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276,xp,nI

FRESH ARRIVALS.

MR. THOMAS HOLMS
61 —— CORRIENTES —— 61

Begs to call special attention to his present importations of Winter Goods, which for elegance and variety exceed anything he has hitherto offered to the Public.

BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
SPECIAL LOT OF REPPS
CLAN TARTANS,
FANCY DRESS MATERIALS,
WINCEYS,
TARTAN SHAWLS AND PLAIDS,
CLOAKS,
BLANKELS, FLANNELS, &c.,
NAPIERY,
UNDER CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
BABY LINEN,
PERFUMERY,
&c. &c. &c.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61——Corrientes——61
237,xp,my5

GREEK COLLEGE.

(LITZMAN'S.)

CALLE TACUARI.

The Parents of the Pupils of the above College are requested to take Notice, that on the 15th of July the Direction of the above College will be undertaken by Mrs. C. Brenan and her sister, Miss Colclough, assisted by a large staff of competent Teachers, Mr. Brenan also giving it as much of his attention as will be possible, consistent with the duties of his and Mr. Mulcahy's English College for Young Gentlemen, 135 Calle Suipacha.

Mr. and Mrs. Litzsman's departure for Europe has been for some time deferred, owing to the difficulty of meeting with competent parties having the experience necessary to fill satisfactorily so responsible a position.

Mr. and Mrs. Litzman have now much pleasure in introducing and recommending the above parties, they having had for eight years one of the largest and most fashionably attended Boarding and Day School in Manchester.

253xp, je 27

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
143,2m,jly17

WILL LEAVE EVERY MONDAY.

The British Steamer
"WHITEINCH,"
For Colonia.

This Steamer is very fast, and arrives early in Colonia. Has superior and comfortable accommodation for passengers. She leaves the Inner Roads at Ten a.m. sharpe.

Passengers and Encomiendas from the Agency at 9½ a.m.

This Steamer arrives here every Sunday at Two p.m., from Colonia and Montevideo.

Vessels requiring to be Docked and Repaired in the Colonia Dry Docks, can be towed across to Colonia by this Steamer, at reasonable rates.

Application for the terms of tonnage to be made at this Office, Calle 25 Mayo, No. 67
HENRY DOWSE.

N.B. All Custom-house Business attended to
66xp, aug8

HOLLANDSCHE ZINDELYKHEID EEN GOEDE TAFEL EN ZACHTE BEDDEN.

Scheepsgezagvoerders en het rijzend publiek in het algemeen vinden deze vereenigd in het.

CAFE COSMOPOLITANO,
142 Calle San Martin.
Kost & Logies, $35 per day.
72,1m,aug10

ARGENTINE BANK.

31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
D. JUAN B. PEÑA.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current, - 5 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present), - - 6 " " "
Ninety days' notice, - 6 " " "

CHARGES

On specie and currency 11 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventiona terms.

SAVINGS' BANK

Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

A. MARCO DEL PONT. JOSE B. SALA.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, xp,5m

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any Medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

This powerful vegetable detergent has been fully tested in nearly every part of the civilised world. It has been tried in long-standing cases of

SCROFULA,

and has invariably been successful in curing them. It has been again and again tested in Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and always with the same excellent results. In

RHEUMATISM and GOUT

it is infallible, curing cases that had resisted al other treatment for nearly a lifetime, allaying every phase of inflammation, and leaving the joints in a natural condition. In

OLD SORES

it is a sovereign remedy—causing new circulation of the blood around the edges of the sore, are speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh; which in old sores is generally inert and ifeless. In

SORE EYES and RUNNING EARS

the effect is truly wonderful. The scrofulous and depraved blood and humors on which such sores feed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountain head, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease. In

ULCERS AND TUMORS,

the effect is equally gratifying, although, of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in diseases such as those having their origin in bad blood and humors; and in such diseases as

CANCER,

the Sarsaparilla should be continued for at least four or five months after the trouble has to all appearance been overcome, because unless this is done, and the nature of the blood and humors be entirely changed throughout the whole body, the disease is liable to return with unabated force. In

BOILS and CARBUNCLES

the Sarsaparilla should be taken five or six times a day, but not in very large doses—say two or three tablespoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly urge the use of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, taking two or three Pills every second night on retiring to rest. In this way cures will be more speedily effected.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores,
And at the Agents,
JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
9 and 11—Calle Defensa—9 and 11
| aug10

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on near

ITALIAN CIRCUS.

DE G. CHIARINI,

PLAZA PARQUE,

(Corner of Calle Tucuman.)

Performance every Night, with a Change.

GRAND FUNCIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

Two o'Clock and Eight.

PRICES:

Entrance	$ 25 m|c
Boxes (Six Seats)	150 ,,
Tertulia	20 ,,
Children (under 10 years)	10 ,,

Doors open at Seven o'Clock. Performance commences at Eight.

| aug19

REMATE.

POR

FRANCISCO GIBBS.

En la ciudad de la Colonia, Estado Oriental.

De orden de los herederos de Da. Josefa G. de Moss.

El dia 30 del corriente se rematarán al mejor precio y dinero de contado 768 cuadras cuadradas de campo de pastoreo, exelentes por sus aguadas permanentes, el cual se encuentra ubicado entre los Arroyos del Sauce y Minnan, jurisdiccion del Rosario, á cuatro leguas de este pueblo, lindando por el Este con campo de D. Ramon Marques, por el Oeste el Sauce, con su correspondiente monte y sin chilcas.

172—5p a25

SALIDA DE VAPORES.

PARA MONTEVIDEO—El Miercoles a las 5 de la tarde, el vapor Rio de la Plata.

PARA EL SALTO y ESCALAS—El Jueves a las 10 de la mañana el vapor Villa del Salto.

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS—El Sabado á las 10 de la mañana, el vapor Rio de la Plata.

PARA LA ASUNCION Y ESCALAS—El Domingo 29 de Agosto á las 10 de la mañana, el vapor Oriental Salto.

Estos vapores reciben carga, pasageros y encomiendas.

Agentes—ALVAREZ y RISO,
Reconquista 99½.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE.

To-morrow—San Nicolas and Rosario, only cargo, the steamer Esmeralda.

To-morrow—San Nicolas, Rosario, and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from Retiro, the steamer Lujan.

Tuesday—For Asuncion and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from port, the steamer Cisne.

Saturday—For Montevideo, at five p.m., the steamer Rio Uruguay.

Agents—A. MATTI AND PIERA, Cuyo, 36½.

STEAMPACKET TO LEAVE.

Every Thursday for Montevideo, at 5 p.m. the British steampacket Saturno.

Every Sunday for Salto and intermediate ports at ten a.m., the British steampacket Saturno.

Mensageries Fluviales, Reconquista, No. 99

GENERAL CAMP AGENCY.

JOHN C. ESBENS,

Public Agent and Accountant, &c.

73—CALLE VICTORIA—73

Begs to inform his numerous friends in Town and in the Camp, that he is in a position to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands.

He undertakes the collection of accounts and the arrangement of same; also the entire management of testamentaria affairs, which he is thoroughly acquainted with.

A quick and honorable despatch may be counted on. Security given if required.

73—VICTORIA—73

155,xp,aug24

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Commercial Public, that from this date the Business of

G. MALM,

Will be carried on under the Firm of—

MALM, NESSLER, and CO.,

Mr. Gustavus Nessler having joined Mr. Gottfried Malm in Partnership.

GOTTFRIED MALM,
GUSTAVUS NESSLER.

At the same time we have given Power of Attorney to Mr. Charles Malm.

MALM, NESSLER, and CO.,
No. 9 Maipu.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

171,3p,aug25

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, the Furniture of a small family, who leaves for Europe; and also to Let, at a moderate rent, a small House, containing four nice rooms, kitchen, and patio, seven squares South from the Plaza Victoria. Address B. C., at the Office of the Standard. 168,3p,aug25

TO LET, nice-furnished Rooms Apply at No. 105 Calle Temple. 170,4paug25

SPANISH TAUGHT TO ENGLISHMEN.—Practical Lessons. Robertson's Method. 173,6p,aug25

BOOK-KEEPER—A Book-keeper, who is thoroughly acquainted with Book-keeping, by double entry, either in English, Spanish, French, or German, has a few leisure hours that he would be glad to fill. Apply to Z. A., at the Office of this paper. 169,3p,aug25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Partner, with a small Capital, to establish a paying Business in Asuncion. Application, by letter to W. P., at this Office. 175,3p,aug25

GARDENER WANTED.—A thoroughly competent Man will be liberally treated. Apply at the Quinta Fuentes, No. 264 Calle Callao, between Arenales and Juncal. Also, a Peon wanted, who understands garden work. 174,3p,aug25

WANTED, a PARTNER, with good connections abroad, to start a House of Consignments. Apply by letter to S. D., at the Office of the Standard, and state where to be seen. 163 3p,aug25

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue

LETTERS of CREDIT,

Payable in the

RIVER PLATE,

To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.

Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from

LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO.,
10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street, LONDON;

And from

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE.,
PARIS.

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

PRICE TEN SHILLINGS.

CHEAP EDITION 2s. 6d.

GEORGE STREET,
30 CORNHILL, LONDON,
And all Booksellers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR "STANDARD".

Montevideo, August 24,
6.40 p.m.

Paper opened to-day at 15 and 15⅛, going down to 13⅝.

20,00 dollars have been sold at 13 and 13⅛, and for the end of this month at 16.

Exchange on London has been passed; 3,000 sterling at 50¾ per dollar payable in metallic.

On France, 20,000 francs at 5 25 gold.

Colonia, Aug. 24, 1869,
12.30 P.M.

Steamer Guarani repaired, painted, and launched.

Scotia taken up to-day.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

At the departure of last mail the Allies were still at Pirayu, preparing for a movement against Azcurra Lopez had thrown up some defences and collected all his strength. Since then events have progressed notably towards the conclusion of this war: Azcurra is in the hands of the allies, and Lopez is again a fugitive. The outworks of the enemy's position were gallantly assaulted and taken by Gen. Mena Barreto on the 11th inst., but the General fell in the moment of victory, at the head or his troops. Lopez feeling his position no longer secure evacuated Azcurra on the 14th and crossed the river Pirabeby, to fall back on the Sierras de Caaguazu: Next day the allies entered Azcurra and found the place abandoned, for Lopez had succeeded in removing even his artillery, leaving nothing behind but an old writing desk with some of his own and Mme. Lynch's letters. Meantime the garrison of Azcurra had barely reached the banks of the Pirabeby when it was simultaneously overtaken by the main division under Count d'Eu and the 2nd corps under Gen. E. Mitre. The Paraguayans barely numbered 3,000, the Allies about 20,000, and after a sanguinary struggle the former were cut to pieces, leaving 2,000 killed or wounded on the field; there were 500 taken prisoners, besides 15 pieces of cannon, a variety of spoils, and 5 flags which have been awarded to the Argentines. It is not known how many followers still remain to Lopez, but General Osorio is gone in pursuit of him and Madame Lynch. Meantime, numbers of families have been rescued from suffering and privation in the mountains, including the widows and children of several Englishmen who had died in the service of Lopez. These poor people are expected to-morrow in Buenos Ayres by H.M.S. Cracker, as also Messrs. Burrell and Valpy, civil and military engineers. Mr. Consul Parish has taken steps for the relief of the indigent portion, some 35 women and children, and these will probably be sent home to England by the Southampton or Liverpool mail steamers leaving this week.

The installation of the new Paraguayan Government took place on the 15th at Asuncion, and it seems resolved to withdraw all the Allied armies, except a force of 2,000 Brazilians and Argentines, which will be incorporated with another body of 2,000 native Paraguayans to protect the new administration. The Argentine Envoy, Dr. Roque Perez, arrived yesterday at Rosario, and is expected in port this morning.

There is little news from the Upper Provinces. Major Rickard has gone to Cordoba to select the site for the International Exhibition. Trade in Rosario, and throughout the interior, is exceedingly dull. The concession of a railway from Concordia in Entre Rios to Mercedes in Corrientes, has been given to Sr. Montravel, with a guarantee of 7 per cent. on £10,000 per mile: the line will be about 180 miles long. The project of a colony of English settlers from Port Natal to be located in Rio Quinto, and of a land grant opposite Goya, on the Paraná, to the Californian colonists, have not found favor with Congress.

The Port question is *in statu quo*, and some people fear that Messrs. Madero and Proudfoot may find the obstacles insuperable: the Provincial Legislature of B. Ayres has passed an unanimous note to Congress against the concession.

The prospects of the country are not very flattering either as regards our staple farming industry or the condition of our trade. The sheepfarmers are determined to turn their sheep into tallow, seeing that wool offers little hope of improvement. At the same time, the importers say that this is the dullest season they remember for many years, and it is believed that the conclusion of the war will bring on a great crisis, which may be expected at any moment.

Montevideo is in a state of inquietude, owing to financial difficulties and the rupture with Mauá. Paper-money is at 15 per cent discount. The citizens are looking out for the arrival of the English Flying Squadron from Rio Janeiro, which takes off their minds from more anxious cares. The Colonia dry-docks are turning out very successful. The great tragedienne, Mme. Ristori, is shortly expected, and a grand reception is prepared for her.

It is thought the Arno will take from Buenos Ayres a large quantity of gold, perhaps £40,000 or £50,000. The amount drawn is over £100,000 on England, at 49 and 48⅞, some transactions having been done as low as 48⅜. Exchange on France is quoted at 5.12 to 5.15. There is little doing in securities, but it is noted with pleasure that the railways are at a high figure on the London Stock Exchange, especially the Southern line, at 21½, which stands at 7½ per cent. prem., a result due to its excellent management. In Gas Shares there are some transactions; latest quotation 65, sellers. Coliseum Shares have risen to 76. National Bonds fluctuate without any apparent rule, and closed yesterday at 61⅜.

INSTALLATION of the PARAGUAYAN TRIUMVIRATE.

The Provisional Government was solemnly installed at Asuncion on the 15th inst., the fête day of the city, beginning with a religious celebration at the Cathedral, and terminating with a theatrical performance which partook of some grotesque features. From an early hour the Plaza in front of the Cathedral and Government House was crowded with idlers and spectators: a heterogeneous blending of native Paraguayans and men of every country following the Allied Army. A guard of honor was in attendance, composed of the Entre Rios battalion of infantry, a Brazilian regiment of artillery, and a handful of men under the Montevidean flag, these last mostly Paraguayans. The Cathedral was soon crowded, the men being in the nave and the women in the aisles on each side. The arrival of the Brazilian and Argentine Plenipotentiaries, Sr. Paranhos and Dr. Roque Perez, was announced by a flourish of trumpets; and soon after a louder blast was heard, heralding the new Triumvirs.

Loysaga, Bedoya, Rivarola—these are the men that are chosen to direct the destinies of Paraguay, and the public may be glad to know something of their antecedents. Loysaga, at an early period of the campaign, while a corporal in the Paraguayan army, fell a prisoner into the hands of the Allies, but contrived to escape back to Lopez. He was again taken some time later, having this time attained the rank of Lieutenant, and was again so fortunate as to regain the Paraguayan lines. He was finally captured a third time, we believe, at Lomas Valentinas last December, having risen to be a major in the service of Lopez. He seems to enjoy much popularity among his countrymen, and this is probably the reason that he has been favored with Argentine influence.

The second triumvir is Bedoya, who was for many years an unpretending trader in B. Ayres, and only left this city last June in company with Señor Paranhos and Sr. Egusquiza, as one of the Paraguayan Commissioners.

The third is Rivarola, of whom we know little more than that he was a soldier in the Paraguayan army at Lomas Valentinas, and was there made prisoner. None of the triumvirs are men of surpassing talent or brilliant education, and, as they are sensible of their inexperience in matters of administration, it is said they have sent to Buenos Ayres for a clever business man to act as general Prime Minister.

The Triumvirs, plenipotentiaries, brigadiers, and other notabilities, most of them glittering in gold lace, having taken their seats, a solemn High Mass was sung, after which Canon Sevilla Vasquez pronounced an eloquent sermon, exhorting the Paraguayan people to lend implicit obedience to the new Government, and invoking anathemas upon all who should fail to do so, declaring them traitors to the country. Then the choir intoned Te Deum Laudamus, which formed as it were a blessing upon the Triumvirate, and this concluded the church rites.

The new Government had a grand lunch for the Plenipotentiaries and high military officials, as well as for the public in general, at the Government House, where Lopez formerly held state. The attendance at the lunch was too general and democratic to be quite agreeable, and every part of the building, up-stairs and down-stairs, was thronged with the 'oi polloi' of Asuncion, amid which crowd the Brazilian generals contrived to obtain a position near the tables. Then the Imperial plenipotentiary, Sr Paranhos, proceeded to read a long and elegant discourse, showing the causes which had led to the present war, the reasons of its unexpected length and procrastination, and the prospects that would now be unfolded for the Paraguayan people; he concluded by assuring the Triumvirate that they might count on the good-will and decided protection of Brazil. The Argentine plenipotentiary, Dr. Roque Perez, read another speech in a similar strain, which was loudly applauded. The next speaker was the Triumvir Rivarola, who displayed much genius in his discourse, and was enthusiastically greeted by his countrymen. As soon as the speeches were terminated, the company proceeded to recruit themselves by a general attack on the buffet, and bumpers of champagne, beer, etc., were quaffed with hearty good-will and amid a scene of fraternization that was quite touching to behold. The sorrows of the campaign were forgotten, all enmities were buried in oblivion, the hand of fellowship was mutually grasped on all sides, and it is impossible to say how long the refreshments and popular rejoicing would have continued, were it not that the great Spanish-American tournament of the Sortija called the merry-makers to the field.

Running the 'sortija' was played in the usual manner, and with great zeal by competitors of various nationalities, and it was remarked that the horses were for the most part very fine animals. Majors Recalde and Decoud carried off a number of rings, and the sport was kept up with great success till the shades of evening began to fall.

The days proceedings were arranged to conclude with a popular celebration at the theatre and a grand ball. The French comedians of the Alcazar Lyrique were engaged for the occasion: as soon as the Triumvirs and other dignitaries entered the house the curtain rose and the company sang the Paraguayan Hymn and the Marseillaise, both of which drew down thunders of applause. Before the play began the Triumvir Loysaga addressed the assembly in some emphatic terms; the men in every part of the house wore their hats, and the Paraguayan ladies smoked Peti Hobi cigars. As soon as the play began a dreadful scene of confusion ensued, the spectators hissing the actors and shouting after which they came to blows.

After the theatrical performance the ball came off at the Government house, all the inhabitants of Asuncion being present: that is, all the well dressed people danced in the saloons, and the barefooted outside in the Plaza. The wives and daughters of the Generals, army-contractors &c., had been invited but did not attend, and the females present were not of the most select class: they danced the "can-can" with energy, which will give an idea of their sense of delicacy. The refreshments were of the most recherché description, and so were the toasts and speeches. Messrs. Paranhos Roque Perez' Dr, Biedma, Dr. Correa and several others made brilliant discourses. and the new Triumvirs also spoke with much volubility and effect. Although the quantity of wines and liquors consumed was prodigious, there was happily no disorder or accident and the company broke up at 4 o'clock in the morning. This was the conclusion of the 'fetes' on occasion of installing the new Government of Paraguay.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

Rosario, Aug. 24—8 a.m.

The Special Commissioner, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I have just arrived here, having left Asuncion on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon. Subsequent to my telegram of the 18th, in which I informed you of the fight of the 16th at Barreiro Grande, and its result: the Allied army met the enemy's rear guard, and defeated it, killing one thousand of his men.

A column with 20 field pieces succeeded in escaping, and is being hotly pursued by the cavalry.

When I was leaving, this news had not been confirmed by telegram, which was expected all through Saturday.

The operations are at present being carried on at 30 leagues from Asuncion, by the Prince in person, assisted by Gen. Mitre.

The passage of the Manduzirá will prove a serious obstacle to Lopez.

On the night of the 18th the Admiral went ten leagues up the river, and placed gunboats at different points, so as to bar the passage.

It is now certain that all Lopez's army has broken up.

The enemy will be pursued vigorously, and as he has neither provisions or means of transport, he is certain to be overtaken.

Lopez may possibly escape alone, or with a few followers, for having left Caraguatay on the 14th, he may succeed in reaching the mountains. Sagnier will pursue him without halting, and it is possible that he may be taken.

On Friday the prisoners taken at Peribebuy entered Asuncion, to the number of 360, the half of them being women and old men.

The vile Godoy and other officers of Lopez have been sent to-day in the President to Rio Janeiro.

The forces of Brigadier Portinho reached Asuncion on Saturday from the Tebicuari, the women and children having been sent on a few days before.

As I said at the beginning of the present campaign, the war may be considered over. If Lopez escapes he can only carry on the war in the same way as Potrillo or Varela.

There are no laurels henceforth to be gathered by the army. Lopez must be treated as a bandit. I will send details in my official correspondence, as also the decrees issued by the Provisional Government, declaring Lopez outside the pale of the law.

To-morrow, or the day after, I will be in Buenos Ayres; the vessel wants coal, and it is not known where we will stop for it.

Commander Fernandez, of the Rioja and Catamarca Battalion, wounded at Piribebuy, comes in her.

JOSE R. PEREZ.

On board the Taraguy,
off Rosario, midnight,
August 22, 1869.

TALLOW VERSUS WOOL.

The sheepfarming interest has today assumed such a new phase, and our exports of tallow are increasing so rapidly that the question naturally arises are sheep to be henceforth bred as tallow or wool producers. Were we to judge by the great activity and bustle to be seen in the country graserias, as likewise, the evident desire of all to melt down everything giving over 12lbs, we should certainly come to the conclusion that our farmers take more interest in grease than wool. The north camps this season have been favored with weather especially suited to develop those fattening qualities which the camps are known to possess. The farmers are clearly taking advantage, as from Lujan to the Arroyo Medio, and Merlo to Chivilcoy there is nothing going on but parting fat sheep; in some cases owners indiscriminately part, ewes and capones were sent to be killed. But on the whole, it is quite a relief to observe that the producers of our staple have been left such a grand resource and even if they follow up the system adopted at home of buying store stock and fattening up it will be found a paying business.

Many of our principal farmers have cautiously done away with the second lambing—hence they can part at pleasure. This system, we are assured, will be almost universally adopted next season, and we have no doubt but its many disadvantages will be appreciated. It is quite clear sheepfarming must be carried on on more scientific and economical principles than formerly Flocks will be cared according to age; the benefits of such a system are too obvious to require comment. By such a plan our export of tallow will become an increasing and permanent business. Saladeros will work all the year round; our sheepfarmers will have a monthly resource to fall back on, and our tallow market will then maintain a firm tone, since it can never be overcrowded by stock; hides will likewise benefit by the same plan, and on the whole, we feel that there is yet much to be made by sheep with proper management. Our increased tallow exports have called the attention of European merchants, who in some cases express surprise at the facility with which we double the quantity of such a leading article. They may be assured the business will continue, and, perhaps, what we lose in wool, we endeavor to make up in grease.

MONTEVIDEO.

August 23.

In consequence of the epidemic that has appeared among live stock, principally cattle, in some of our country districts, the Government has issued the following circular:

Montevideo, Aug. 20, 1869.

The Government has been informed of the great mortality in cattle that has unfortunately occurred in the department.

Wishing, therefore, to prevent that an epidemic should be produced by the accumulation of so many animals in putrefaction, you are requested through the police agents, aided by the private efforts of the local inhabitants, whose zeal you will duly awaken, to proceed at once to keep together said animals and set fire to them.

May God preserve you many years!

JOSE C. BUSTAMANTE.

To the Gefe Politico of the Department of Soriano.

Next Sunday the new lazareto in the Flores island is to be inaugurated. The President, his ministers, and the principal authorities are expected to be present and will go to the Island on board the America.

The inauguration also of the tramway to Paso Molino will take place on the 30th inst., the day of Santa Rosa; the patron saint of South America. There will, however, be no official ceremony, as the company has only got four cars ready for traffic. The doubts that were entertained with regard to the ascent known as of Sobrera have disappeared. A car was run a day or two ago all the distance from the corner of Calles Andes and 18 de Julio to the Paso Molino without any accident.

Mr. Alexander Mackinnon, C.E., will shortly leave for Europe to arrange the most economic conditions for the construction of a large deposit, built principally of iron, and fire-proof, which it is proposed to raise in this port under his superintendence.

Strong hopes are still entertained of an arrangement being at last come to between the Government and the banks, but nothing positive is known as yet.

A large supply of pipes and other materials for the Water works in construction have arrived in this port by the barque North Wizard. It is therefore to be hoped that this much needed enterprise will ere long be a 'fait accompli.'

An accident happened in the printing office of the 'Telegrafo Maritimo' and prevented the publication to-day of this paper.

Some of the local papers call upon the Government to take active measures in remedying an abuse committed by the manager of the Rosario Agricultural colony, who appears to have sold to a private individual the right of cutting wood in the vicinity of the colony, which is subjecting the colonists to no small inconvenience since the purchaser peremptorily forbids the cutting of any wood for their own use.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The latest telegram from Dr. Roque Perez was received yesterday morning at eight o'clock a.m., and at once published by the "Tribuna." Dr. Perez is expected in town this morning; the Taraguy ran short of coal, or would have reached this port yesterday.

We published yesterday an appeal from Mr. Parish, our worthy Consul, on behalf of the English families expected down from Paraguay. Further private details of the sufferings endured by these poor women and young children, all from our own dear native land, have reached us, and, although we cannot publish them, we can assure our readers and the British public of Buenos Ayres, that the case of these miserable victims of the war is most urgent, and merits every exertion being made in their behalf. It is seldom that our countrymen are appealed to in vain on such an occasion, and we feel fully convinced that the subscription about to be raised for the relief of our countrywomen will attain dimensions more than adequate for a mere supplying of their temporary wants.

A lamentable suicide was committed on Monday evening on the Southern Railway tramway, between Calles Europa and Comercio. The unfortunate deceased, by name John Munroe, was first engineer on board the San Cristobal, and had been remarked by his friends for some time past as exhibiting symptoms of aberration of intellect. On Monday evening at about nine o'clock, he was walking along Calle Lima, in company with a friend, Mr. Anthony, and his wife, and suddenly on the approach of the tramway carriages, without giving any warning, he threw himself under the wheels, and was, of course, instantaneously killed. The train was stopped and the remains badly mangled picked up, and conveyed away. In the pockets of the deceased were found a pass book of the River Plate Bank, his watch, and some little money, all which are in the hands of the Police Commissary of the Section. We are indebted for these particulars to our friend Don Carlos Escurra, who also informs us that not the slightest blame can be attached to any of the Company's servants in reference to this melancholy event.

At the meeting of the Rural Society announced for last night, a new board of directors was to be named, and the annual report read. We regret not having received the report of the proceedings in time to publish them to-day.

The committee named to revise and modify the statutes of the Buenos Ayres International Exhibition Co., held a second meeting on Monday evening, in the rooms of the Sociedad Rural. All the gentlemen that form part of it were present, and showed that they take a very lively interest in the success of the undertaking. The work entrusted to them was satisfactorily got through, after very mature and deliberate consideration, and the revised statutes will be this day submitted to the approval of the Provincial Government. The future of this important undertaking may therefore be looked upon as secured; and it will not be long before the works are actively begun. The success of the undertaking, of which there could never be any reasonable doubt, is now generally believed in by all who have examined the matter in however cursory a manner. The board of directors will have to decide the site where the exhibition is to be held; but from all appearances they will have no other choice save Palermo, as the nearest place where a sufficiently large and appropriate piece of ground can be found.

There has been of late great mortality amongst the horned cattle in and around Montevideo: the Government has ordered that the carcases of these animals be burned, fearing that a plague might be generated unless this precaution were taken.

A number of our Italian fellow citizens held a meeting yesterday to organize a fitting reception for Madame Ristori on her arrival in this city. Sr. Bossi presided, and preparations for the occasion will be at once commenced.

The Ladies' Committee for the Invalidos ball has been named, and they have already commenced their labors. The ball will take place early next month.

Amongst the killed during the late engagements in Paraguay were 600 women, many of them beautiful young girls under 20 years of age; they were mostly all in uniform, and must have carried the musket for some time, judging from the appearance of their hands, and the tattered condition of their regimentals.

The prosperous condition of the Argentine Bank is shown by the dividend just declared by the directors for the past half year, which is at the rate of 20 per cent per annum.

We regret to have again to call the attention of the Chief of Police to the omnibus 'nursing' and race running still going on in Calle Rivadavia. Some fearful accident will, as we have often before said, happen, if this dangerous practice be not at once put a stop to.

Our friend Dr. Ayre had a very narrow escape yesterday morning. As he was passing along Calle Bolivar on horseback a piece of planking fell from a scaffolding, just grazing him. His horse got very much frightened, but we are happy to say the Doctor escaped uninjured.

The extension branch of the Western Railway, from the Plaza Once de Setiembre to Las Catalinas, is already in a most advanced state. Though the works were only commenced a few weeks ago, the rails are already being laid. The cutting between Mr. Hale's beautiful quinta and the Recoleta is one of the finest engineering works of the kind in South America. Goods can now be sent direct from Chivilcoy to the river side, a very great advantage to the traders of that town.

The English translation of the Lopez papers taken at Lomas Valentinas, with an able introduction from the pen of a well-known public writer, is now ready, and is on sale at the well known and popular library of our friend Mackern, in Bond Street.

There was a rumor current on Monday that Lopez' mother and sisters had fallen into the hands of the Allies; it has since been confirmed. We have no doubt but that the chivalrous Brazilians will treat the distinguished captives with every consideration.

It is remarkable that of the four distinguished Rio Grande generals in the Brazilian army, viz., Neto, Andrade, Menna Barreto, and Osorio, the latter has alone survived to witness the fall of Lopez. All these gallant officers belonged to the democratic party, and the brave Osorio, the South American Ney, is an advanced liberal, in every sense of the word.

The official evening organ very properly calls attention to the practice of allowing the strangers attending the sittings of Congress to smoke, and says it should at once be put down. We cordially agree with our colleague on this subject.

On the 19th of the present month the Indians got into the partido 9 de Julio, through Sta. Maria, and carried off a large number of oxen and horses, also killing the 'mayordomo' of an estancia at Los Angeles.

We regret to hear that the town of Rosario is still in a very disorderly state, robberies and murders taking place with alarming frequency. As regards business, things are still in a complete state of stagnation, and, although the Bolsa is nominally open, scarcely a single transaction is recorded.

A valuable deposit of limestone has just been discovered at Nogoya, near the Arroyo Malo: it is of great extent, and likely to prove very remunerative to the owners.

The Municipality have sent to the Rural Society several plans for examination which they have under consideration for the construction of abattoirs. They are much wanted, and the sooner we get them the better.

We made a mistake the other day in announcing Mr. Phillips' removal to his new premises in Bond Street for last Saturday. He asks us now to state that it is not likely he can move for a few days longer. Mr. Phillips' new establishment is being very handsomely fitted up, and will be a great acquisition to the appearance of this fashionable thoroughfare.

The last consignment of medicines, lint, &c., to the value of $60,000, sent by the Asociacion Filantropica to Paraguay, only arrived there two days before the late battles—just in time.

Amongst the Paraguayan batteries captured or destroyed at Ascurra, it is said there was one defended by monks This gave the Brazilians more trouble than the others, it being defended with heroic courage, and only taken when the last of its defenders was shot down.

A colleague states that one of our merchants received a threatening letter the other day menacing him with death unless he deposited three hundred thousand dollars in a spot mentioned, on the following day. The threatened party gave the letter to the police, and heard no more of the matter. We have heard nothing whatever of this story.

Of the English families expected to arrive to-day from Asuncion, some 30 or forty are supposed to be utterly destitute. They will be sent to the British Hospital; a number of them will probably go home in the Arno.

PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Asuncion, August 18, 1869.

We take the following interesting particulars of late events in Paraguay from our esteemed colleague the 'Republica:—

A telegram has just reached here from Count d'Eu, in which it is stated that the Allies overtook Lopez on the 16th, and forced him to give battle. The fight lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 2 p.m., the result being 2,500 of the enemy 'hors de combat,' and the capture of a great many baggage waggons and a number of women and children, also eight pieces of brass cannon, marked 1869.

Lopez has gone to the adjoining mountains, followed by about 3,500 men. He is being vigorously pursued, and all the troops in Pirayu have today received orders to march.

The following particulars show the fight at Peribeby to have been more important than was at first supposed. The entire garrison 1,500 men, including General Caballero, who commanded, were exterminated. There are nearly 2,000 people in the town, who may be considered as saved from certain death by its captors, such is the state of prostration in which they are. All the archives, ancient and modern, of Paraguay, have also fallen into our hands, likewise $200,000 in old Spanish coinage, which was held in reserve in the Government House.

Amongst the families saved are those of Recalde, Bedoya, Loizaga, three Correntine and one Oriental woman, in the employment of a Sr. Catalan, an old resident of this place. All these people have lived for some time on the roots of palm trees.

Four Argentine battalions, under the command of Colonel Campos, took part in the brilliant feat of arms at Piribebuy. You can judge of the valor they displayed by the distinctions conferred on them and their distinguished leader.

The Comte D'Eu decorated on the field of battle an entire Argentine battalion, as well as their leader, Colonel Campos, saying, "accept this, Colonel, until your country rewards your heroism still more worthily."

The four Argentine battalions gave the greatest proof of steadiness and discipline on the occasion of this fight. They advanced to the trenches at the double, and reached them in perfect order, as if bound together with iron, notwithstanding the showers of grape and musketry that decimated their ranks. They lost 170 killed and wounded, including two superior and some subaltern officers.

H.R.H. Comte D'Eu, on the 5 Paraguagan flags taken at Piribebuy by the Argentines being presented to him, said to Colonel Campos: "Let the prisoners, ammunition, &c. be divided amongst the Allied armies, but as for the flags, the Argentine soldiers who took them are alone entitled to them."

ON 'CHANGE.

August 24, 1869.

Patacons	25
Sovereigns	122½
Ounces	490
Exchange	48⅞.
Nat. Bonds	61½
Bonds sold	433,300

Bonds, which closed yesterday in liquidation at 61½, opened to-day firm at 61⅝, but again receded to 61⅜. The sales were 4,300 for Saturday at 61⅜; 178,000 for the 31st at 61½, ⅝, ⅜; and 251,000 for end of September at 62½ to 62. Foreign coupons 55.

The amount drawn for the packet is not yet known, there being still some bills; the current rate is 48⅜ to 49. It is thought that £50,000 will be sent in gold. Nothing is doing in exchange on Rio, and parties will probably remit in sovereigns.

There have been a few small transactions in Coliseum shares, including one share sold yesterday, at 76. In gas shares there are sellers at 65. Bolsa shares are quoted at 75 prem.

Importers complain of the complete paralization of business, remarking that, although spring is generally a brisk period for cottons, the present is the dullest known here for a long time.

In mutton tallow we have to report the following—1,000 boxes as at 15 rls., and 100 pipes at 16½ rls. Dry hides are looking down.

Regarding the Paraguayan war there is much difference of opinion, owing to the complete ignorance in which we are as to the strength and resources that Lopez may yet command. It is said the Congress intends formally to declare the war at an end, and withdraw the Argentine troops. The British sufferers are expected to-morrow, to the number of 44, of whom 30 are more in a state of destitution, and these will be sent to the British Hospital previous to being sent home in the packet. Some English houses have sent the Consul handsome donations.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the Argentine Bank came off to-day, about 60 shareholders being present, and D. Juan B. Peña in the chair. The business of the bank has increased prodigiously since the removal of the management from Rosario to Buenos Ayres. The paid up capital is $1,272,840, and the nett profits for the half-year have been $151,121 equal to 11⅞ of which the directors have declared a dividend of 10 per cent, (equal to 20 per cent. per annum) besides allotting $7556 as a reserve fund, $755 for public charities, and 15,533 as a private reserve to meet bad debts. The same board comprising Messrs. Peña, O'Shee, Cullen, Lanus, &c. was re-elected and a vote of confidence passed. We shall give a full report to-morrow.

The Montevidean telegram says—

Paper money, 85 to 86⅛.

Three thousand doz. sheepskins, at 5 cents.

The Decimo, from Grangemouth, has arrived after a lengthened voyage of 98 days; she will be employed as a lighter in this port.

Arrivals at Montevideo:

Valparaiso—Ethelbert. Portland—Hermann. Hamburg—Jans Wielf. Glasgow—Cambyses, St. George, Mary Bird. Rotterdam—Gesulter. Bordeaux—Vanden Heydt.

August 24.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes the following sales:

Wool.

3000 ar from deposit, mestiza, with bur.	30
1800 several lots	26, 28, 31
400 lamb's wool	32
4 lots at	23 to 31

Dry Hides.

600 do campo, 130.
300 do 132
200 very good, 133.
3 lots at 129, 132, 135.

Sheepskins.

250 dozen fine wool, in good condition, matadero, 108 the doz.
500 doz. de campo, 75.
550 do 70, 80.
18 lots from 66 to 108.

Corderitos.

Several lots, at 11.

Grease and Tallow.

300 bord. in shipping order, in two lots, at 15 rls. fts.
3 lots in panzas, 34, 36, 37

Hay in Bales.

Sold to-day, 2 cwt. alfalfa, camp, at 570 to 580 per ton.

Maiz.

1,000 fanegas delivered at the station at 57 the fanega.

Capones.

One thousand from Magdalena, fat, sold at 34 each.

Lambs.

Five hundred for the marke sold to-day at 13 per head.

DEATH.

August 23, at the Boca, John Gorman, aged 26. Deceased was a native of the county Galway, Ireland.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

VICTORY OF PIRABEBY.

CAPTURE OF AZCURRA.

LOPEZ A FUGITIVE!

On Friday afternoon the city was thrown into a state of excitement by the subjoined news received by telegram from Rosario, and which was announced by letting off rockets:

Rosario, Aug. 20,
2.27 P.M.

The Captain of the Port, Rosario,
To the Minister of War.

The Leopoldina has just passed down, with news of the capture of Azcurra and 500 prisoners, besides all the correspondence of Lopez and Mrs. Lynch.

Lopez escaped under cover of the night, and was pursued by cavalry detachments.

The Argentine army is in the open camp.

All honor to the allied commanders and their armies!

Rosario, Aug. 20, 1869,
4 p.m.

The Leopoldina has arrived from Asuncion; she is decked with flags, and carries letters for the Emperor.

All the redoubts defending the mountains have been taken, many Paraguayans killed, 2,000 wounded, many stand of arms taken, and 500 prisoners.

Lopez abandoned Azcarra, taking with him his field artillery.

Lopez's correspondence has been captured.

The following particulars of the capture of Peribebuy are taken from a despatch from H. R. H. Comte D'Eu to Minister Paranhos:

At six o'clock on the morning of the 12th three of our batteries placed at different points opened a converging fire on the place. After two hours constant firing the storming parties rushed forward from three different points, General Victorino at the same time making a demonstration against the strongest point of the enemy's works. In a quarter of an hour, the ditch was passed, the trenches taken, and the enemy routed. The 23rd and 17th battalions of engineers and the 7th and 27th regiments of the 2nd corp of the Argentine army covered themselves with glory. Eleven flags and sixteen pieces of heavy artillery were taken. Five hundred Paraguayans were left dead on the field, three hundred wounded, and about five hundred were taken prisoners. Lt. Colonel Caballero who commanded the enemy's forces was killed, as also Major Lopez and other superior officers. Our loss was insignificant, being about three hundred men "hors de combat," and a few killed. General Mena Barreto fell at the head of his men pierced by two rifle balls in the abdomen. This gallant soldier has been buried to the right of the high altar in the church of Peribeby, Capt. Seixas who commanded the skirmishers of the 1st corps was also killed,

Lopez and his staff are at Caacupé,

A vast number of silver ornaments, money, state documents, letters of Lopez and Madame Lynch, furniture porcelain, wine, etc., has fallen into our hands.

The honours of the day belong to the 23rd volunteers. Ensign Barros of this regiment being the first man of the 2nd corps into the trenches. the colors he carried were riddled and himself wounded in several places.

H. R. H was enthusiastically cheered by the troops. On the same evening he bestowed the medal of the Order of Merit on the Argentine Commander and two other division commanders, who were wounded. He also ordered a list of the soldiers who had distinguished themselves to be laid before him in order that they might receive the decoration.

Comte D'Eu ordered that the vessel bringing this glorious news should be decked with flags from truck to taffrail on entering Buenos Ayres and Rio.

On the morning of the 9th the army marched from Guazu Vira by the Perdrosa, Azcurra, and Cabaña roads.

On the 8th the Court occupied Cahu, and took Peribeby on the 10th, the sound of the firing being distinctly heard at Pedraso.

In the reconnaisance made by the San Martin regiment on the 8th there were 5 men on our side killed and six wounded. The loss was slight considering the nature of the attack, and the daring displayed by the men.

Several deserters from the enemy's ranks have reached our lines, and all declare that the Paraguayans are dying of hunger, there being no longer dogs or cats procurable for food.

Colonel Acosta took part with his handful of men in the attack of the 8th.

The Paraguayan Triumvirate consists of Loyzago, Decoud and Egusquiza.

The Correntino cavalry under the command of Col. Azcurra has rendered very important service in the different reconnoitring expeditions lately made.

One of the cannon taken at Sacupay is being sent on board the Guardia Nacional for transport to B. Ayres.

The following important telegram reached the Government House yesterday at noon.

The Captain of the Port of Rosario,
To the
Minister of Foreign Relations.
Rosario 21st August, 1869.
11.20 A.M.

The National Commissioner communicates the following:—

Asuncion 18th August, 1869.
10.30 A. M.

My last telegram announced the attack on Peribebuy. It was a mortal blow to Lopez. MacMahon thought it was a second Sebastopol—he said so to frighten the allies. After the result of this attack Lopez considered himself lost. On the 14th he crossed the Cargnatey to be ready to fly.

In the night of the 15th all his army abandoned Ascurra and one division (the 2nd corps under the orders of General Mitre) could not meet with it anywhere. It was falling back in search of new positions—the Prince however came across it on the arroyo Peribebuy and completely defeated Cabellero.

The two corps of the allied army met on the field of battle.

2,000 killed.

Fifteen pieces of artillery, several bullock carts, all the enemy's baggage, and a great number of prisoners, are the trophies of this action.

The few remnants of Lopez' forces are being pursued with activity. His army however is no more; and the war also is at an end.

There is every probability that Lopez himself will fall into our hands.—Paguier (?) is after him.

The Cisne takes the correspondence with full details, that of General Mitre and a letter to the War Minister.

The roads are full of women and children, hungry and exhausted. The number of corpses of these wretches strewed on all sides make a horrible contrast with nature's green aspect.

I can at all events conclude this telegram by saying as our ancient patriots used to do, 'Viva la Patria!'

J. ROQUE PEREZ.

Rosario, Aug. 18,
Half-past 8, A.M.

The telegram brought by the Guarani brings the following news, referred to in last night's despatch.

A telegram to Minister Paranhos is as follows:

It is 9 o'clock [12th]. We have just assaulted and taken Peribibuy, which was defended by 12 pieces of heavy artillery. Everything has fallen into our hands.

The enemy's losses are heavy—upwards of 1,000 men. Ours are less, but we have to lament that of General Mena Barreto, killed while eading on, the storming columns.

To-morrow a corps marches on Barreiro Grande, with the view of converging on Caacati.

The troops at Guasavira must be at once sent to Altos.

At 11 o'clock p.m. it was known that the Argentine troops had occupied Altos. These troops had a skirmish with the enemy in the morning: their losses were slight. They occupied the heights, driving the Paraguayans back to their entrenchments. To-day they are expected to effect their junction with the Prince.

Ascurra will be attacked to-day by not less than 18,000 men.

Commander Mariño goes down in this steamer: he will give details which I omit from want of time.

The following latest particulars we take from the 'Tribuna':—

Altos, Aug. 16, 1869.
To H.E. Colonel Gainza, Minister of War and Marine.

Esteemed Friend,

I received your favor of the 4th. I am ready to march. Lopez abandoned Ascurra the day before yesterday. The Prince is in Cua-Cupé. I march on the instant for Tobate, the road to which Lopez has taken in retreating to Caraguatay. I think that our cavalry will come up with him to-day. The infantry will make forced marches to try and overtake him.

Lopez's men are disbanding on all sides, and it is thought that everything points to the probability that he will retire to Caa-Guazu.

The entire country is in our hands, and the war can no longer be a serious one.

I write you this in anticipation of the post, for I doubt if I will be able to find time for everything, with the forced marches I will have to make within the next few days. Do me the favour to impart this intelligence to my wife, to whom I have not time to write.

E. MITRE.

(*Telegram from Pirayu.*)
Asuncion, Aug. 17.
Colonel Paranhos to Minister Paranhos.

The 2nd Corps having marched from Piribebuy to Curaguatay in pursuit of the enemy, not only the first, but also the second, corps had the good fortune to come up with part of Lopez's army, when a bloody fight ensued, lasting from 8 a.m. on the 16th till 2 p.m., the enemy being completely routed. The losses are set down at 2,000 men. We have taken 15 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, the baggage of Vice-President Sanchez, and many prisoners, amongst them some of importance, such as Major Godoy.

General Caballero commanded the troops opposed to the 1st Corps, which was posted at the ford of a stream supposed to be called the Piribebuy. The two corps effected their junction on the field of battle.

The remnant of the enemy's army fled to the surrounding mountains three leagues distant from Curaguatay, to which place Lopez has fled.

Asuncion, Aug. 18, 1869.

Sr. D. Mariano Varela.

The Provisional Government having been definitely installed, it was indispensable to end with Lopez, and herewith I send you the news of the conclusion of the war.

On the 16th his best forces were defeated and cut up. The remnant is being pursued by a division of infantry and 5,000 horse. He himself can scarcely escape, since Adolfo Saguier is following him up closely. At all events, Peribebuy has been his grave.

What causes most horror, and is frightful beyond description, is the condition of the wretched Paraguayan families Hunger, destitution, sufferings, and nakedness, leave the roads strewed with corpses; it is a sight that cannot be described, but must be seen to form an idea of it.

We have a great number of wounded, and there are no steamers to convey them to your city.

Here generally wounds are inevitably followed by gangrene: it is necessary to lose no time in providing for this.

I send you all my latest correspondence with the army, and the details of the action of the 16th.

The two corps of our army met on the field of battle:

The telegram from Rosario conveyed to you the most important items.

I leave this on Saturday or Sunday: on Wednesday I shall be able to shake hands with you.

No time for more.

Yours very sincerely,
JOSE R. PEREZ.

THE FOUR YEARS' WAR.

THE Paraguayan war is at last over, at least so far as the Allies are concerned, and we understand on reliable authority that it has been arranged to evacuate the country at once, leaving only a force of 2,000 Brazilians and Argentines, with an equal number of Paraguayans to protect the new Government which is to succeed Lopez.

The war, which was predicted as a three months' campaign, has lasted considerably more than four years.—The first hostilities between Paraguay and Brazil were in December, 1864, and the rupture with Buenos Ayres occurred in April, 1865. The invasion of Paraguay by the Allies was in April, 1866, and the disastrous battle of Curupaity took place in September of same year. The fleet forced the passage of Humaitá in February, 1868: the redoubtable fortress was taken in the following August; and with the first days of 1869 the flags of the Triple Alliance were unfurled from the turrets of Asuncion. Finally, after hostilities of 56 months since the invasion of Matto Grosso, and 52 months since the descent on Corrientes, Lopez has been driven a fugitive into the mountains, apparently without followers or resources of any kind.

The war has cost Brazil at the rate of £35,000 sterling, and 100 men per diem; it has cost the Argentine Republic about £6,000 and 12 men per diem; and Montevideo about £800 and two men daily, which sum up as follows:

Brazil, 56 months,	£56,280,000 stg., and	168,000 men.
Argentine Rep., 52 months,	£9,360,000, and	18,720 men.
Montevideo,	£1,246,000, and	3,120 men.

Making a total of £66,888,000 sterling, and 189,840 men, as the cost of the war to the Allies. This is not a mere speculative calculation, but a return based on most authentic sources.

At first sight it would appear that the losses of Brazil seem out of all proportion; but it must be borne in mind that more than three-fourths of the burden of the war fell on our imperial ally: the whole of the fleet, and most of the land forces, belonged to Brazil, and it is stated by well-informed parties that the actual army in Paraguay consists as follows:—22,000 Brazilians, 3,000 Argentines, and 1,000 Orientals, the last-named being in reality Paraguayans.

The injury sustained by Brazil will hardly be recovered in the present century, that caused to Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental may be repaired by ten years of peace, but the blow to Paraguay has been final and destructive. Brazil has gained a valuable and efficient navy, such as she had not before, but the loss in men and money is incalculable. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo have gained by an extraordinary influx of gold and a great trade in army supplies, but they have lost in every other respect: many growing enterprises have been checked or abandoned, the administration of rural matters and interests has been totally forgotten, and security for life and property has greatly diminished.

The future of Paraguay is a blank. The Allies have given it liberty, but the country is now a howling wilderness, which once bloomed like the Happy Valley of Rasselas.

The prospects of the River Plate are edigmatical. Bonds in B. Ayres have positively declined, instead of going up 5 or 10 per cent., as might be expected on the news of the war being at an end.

In Montevideo things are still more unpromising, and paper money has to-day fallen 1 per cent.

At the same time, we hear the rumbling of distant thunder, which betokens a coming storm, for the condition of our trade is unsatisfactory and bodeful of disaster.

The Paraguayan War is over. What next?

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF THE WAR.

Most people think the Paraguayan war is now over; some are incredulous owing to the constant deceptions of the past four years; a few are still found to sympathize with Lopez in his flight to the interior, regarding him as the symbol of a heroic nation struggling against its invaders.

Those who say the war is now really over are already beginning to indulge in fanciful visions of opening up a new country to European trade, and talk in raptures of the manifold products that Paraguay will begin to pour forth in unchecked profusion, such as cotton, tobacco, yerba, and valuable woods. It seems to be taken for granted that mercantile houses will be opened at Asuncion, in connection with the leading firms of Buenos Ayres, and that English imports and French luxuries will soon find their way to Villa Rica, Paraguari, Itauguá, and all the other inland towns of Paraguay. At the same time there will be, of course, new banks, newspapers, joint stock companies, and public institutions of every kind. This is, in truth, a flattering picture, and would be tolerably correct if there were no other obstacle to Paraguayan prosperity than the tyrant Lopez. Let us, however, consider in a cool and dispassionate way the real condition of Paraguay at this moment. Harrowing tales of misery and distress reach us from all quarters; one half of the population is said to have perished either by the sword or from disease and privation; and the remainder is composed of women and children in the last stage of hunger, nakedness and misery. The able bodied Paraguayan nation may be said to be blotted out, and the only hope of developing the resources of the country must be sought for in emigration; nor is there much likelihood of ever introducing European settlers on a large scale. As soon as the Brazilian and Argentine forces are withdrawn a Provisional Government will remain at Asuncion, and the empty houses will perhaps ere long be tenanted; but it is idle to talk of opening shops there, and the only shipment of goods must be in the way of charitable donations to people who are reduced to a state of heart-rending distress.

Some there are who regard the recent news as not a whit more decisive than when Lopez was defeated last year at Lomas Valentinas, and escaped with only 30 followers. They suppose that he possesses such ascendancy over the minds of the Paraguayans that wherever he goes he can always raise up men to resist the invading armies. In a word, they consider that the real solution of the war is as remote as ever, seeing that Lopez escaped from Azcurra when the Allies thought they had him securely in their toils. If we could only ascertain with precision the number of followers that Lopez is likely to be able to get together at his next stand-point, which will probably be in the Cordillera of Caaguazú, we might then safely speculate on his chances of carrying on a guerrilla war in the vast unexplored country that stretches away to the Yerbales and the mountains of Maracayú.

Finally, there are still a few who sympathise with Lopez, either dazzled by the chivalrous reflection that he has held his own against overpowering odds during a four years' war, or perhaps from some unmitigated aversion to the Brazilians and to the objects of the Triple Alliance. The number of friends that Lopez had, in the River Plate and abroad, has been greatly diminished by the horrible tales of cruelty that have reached us from time to time. In many instances, indeed, these tales were found to be inventions, the supposed victims being even now alive; but, we regret to say, there are numberless cases of atrocity established beyond all manner of doubt. Nothing can be more unfair than to confound the cause of Paraguay with that of the tyrant. The Paraguayans have fought like heroes, and it is ungenerous to sneer at them as "bravo savages;" they have shown the most persevering valor, the coolest daring, the most consummate tact, and a power of endurance and self-denial that constitutes real heroism.

That the Argentine Government considers the war at an end is evident from the fact that the National Guards are recalled, and all shipments of horses have been suspended. To-morrow we purpose giving some biographical notes of the triumvirs who constitute the new Government of Paraguay.

BRITISH SUFFERERS FROM PARAGUAY.

The British Consul has just sent us the subjoined appeal on behalf of the unfortunate refugees who are momentarily expected to arrive by H.M.S. Cracker. We feel that it is quite unnecessary to depict the sufferings of these poor people during the war of the last four years; they are for the most part widows and orphans of honest English mechanics who entered the Paraguayan service in time of peace, and died in the trenches or workshops of Lopez, without being able either to solicit or receive assistance from their countrymen. It is a subject of unspeakable satisfaction that these poor women and children did not perish of hunger or exposure in the mountains of Paraguay, and their claim on our sympathy and succour will be met by the British public with the generosity that forms a part of our national character. Nor do we exclude from this charitable effort those warm-hearted friends, Americans, Germans, and others, with whom we have such close relations of everyday life.

A touch of nature makes the whole world 'kin,' and there is no happier occasion of interchanging sentiments of good-will than in contributing to the relief of suffering humanity. Capt. Fawkes may be expected at any hour with his freight of distressed refugees. The first duty will be to clothe them decently, and then their other pressing requirements can be attended to. We are happy to say that all the English families in Paraguay have been rescued this time, and the only British subjects now remaining with Lopez are Mr. Nesbitt and two or three other skilful mechanics, who have always expressed their determination to stay with him to the last. Respecting Mr. Taylor's son, nothing seems known, but we regret to learn that Mrs. Dr. Stewart [a native lady] and her infant children are still in the mountains. As yet we have not ascertained the names of the rescued sufferers, but we intend on their arrival to give a complete list and some interesting particulars.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 23, 1869.
To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen:

I would feel obliged by your allowing the accompanying appeal to be inserted in a prominent part of your issue of to-morrow, in behalf of our unfortunate countrymen who have escaped from their long captivity in Paraguay, and who are expected to arrive in Buenos Ayres on board H.M.S. Cracker almost immediately.

The history of the sufferings by privation of these, our unfortunate countrymen, is so well known, and has excited so much interest, that I am confident that a few kind words on your part, in introducing the subject to your readers, is all that is requisite to call forth a general feeling of sympathy in their behalf.

Believe me, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
FRANK PARISH.

NOTICE.

News has just been received that forty-four British subjects, a large number of whom are widows and young children, who have escaped from captivity in Paraguay, have reached Asuncion, and will be embarked on board H.M.S. Cracker, which is expected to arrive in B. Ayres almost immediately.

The sufferings and privations which these unfortunate people have gone through are too well known to require description, and the undersigned feels satisfied that the appeal he now makes to the British residents to contribute towards their relief, and the supply of clothes and other articles of immediate necessity, of which most of them are completely destitute, will meet with a willing response from all.

Contributions of all kinds will be received at the British Consulate, to be applied to those who are without means.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres. } FRANK PARISH, H.B.M.'s Consul.

MONTEVIDEO

Gold has gone up here to-day, and of course there is a general inquiry to know the cause. On the Bolsa the state of the country is freely discussed, and somehow an uneasy feeling noticeable. This is, however, all traced to the feuds of the press. The 'Tribuna' and 'Siglo' are at loggerheads: every morning an attack; and as the 'Tribuna' has a seat in the Cabinet, and the 'Siglo' a seat in the Bolsa, the discussions command importance. It is said here that Fortunato Flores has left Europe, and is on his way out to his native land. The public here would be well satisfied to learn that the youthful hero had tendered his services to Bismarck or Napoleon, or sought fame and glory on the gory plains of Cuba. Of one thing there is no doubt, his return to the Plate is not relished. Politicians are busy at the moment discussing a new measure for 'codifying' the laws. They ought to 'codify' the prisons and leave the laws alone; in fact, the grievance is, that there are too many laws and too little justice.

Last night three Englishmen, who went out visiting, were taken up by the police, and kept in the street for three hours, surrounded by serenos and soldiers. It appears that Mr. Shillingforth, who is the agent of the 'European Mail,' went with two gentlemen, Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. Stuart, to see a friend in Calle R neon. By some mistake they entered the wrong house, but did not go upstairs. The dog barked, and the proprietor of the house opened the window and called the police. In an instant they were all taken into custody without even knowing why, and kept in the street for three hours. They called on an English merchant who was passing to interpret for them, but it was all to no purpose, and until the Comisario came up they were not released. They naturally ask where they are to demand satisfaction for this conduct, but none can tell.

Mr. Shillingforth goes from here to Rio Grande, previous to going up to Buenos Ayres. He has found no less than 50 subscribers for the 'European Mail' here, which is indeed a good number, although it appears Mr Russell Shaw stated that he ought to get about 500.

The news from Paraguay to-day caused little attention; first, because none sufficiently understand the geography of Paraguay to follow the campaign; and, secondly, because it does not appear whereabouts Lopez is. The loss of Mena Barreto is indeed a severe blow for the army. Brave as a lion; he was beloved by his soldiers—and Brazil may well deplore his death.

Ristori is expected here on the 27th. Arrangements are being made to give her a splendid reception. The "Vendetta" was given last night. This, we understand, is a Banda Oriental opera and much liked by the Orientals.

Within the last few days there have been heavy arrivals of coal, and prices are falling. The chief buyer at present is Concepcion, who has his contracts to fill.

The Colonia dry docks causes much notice, and telegrams are constantly received of the vessels going under repairs. The Montevideans feel very proud of the enterprise, and if an election for President could come off now, beyond all question Manton would be the man.

But the great news of the day here is that the Mauá difficulty is arranged. The Government and the Baron have at last come to terms, and the Baron hands over the National securities which he holds against the emission. With regard to depositors, four-fifths have come to the Baron's terms, and in a few days all will be well again.—The Government by this arrangement assumes the payment of all the Mauá bills in circulation, and many think that it is on this account that gold has gone up.

The new tramway to the Cerro will be inaugurated on the 25th August; it is thought that it will pay well, yet the Unión, with all its traffic, is at a heavy discount; some shares sold to-day at 34 per cent discount.

Dr. Don Regulo T. de Almeida, a Brazilian doctor, has flung off his allegiance to Dom Pedro, and become a naturalised citizen of this Republic.

There is still an ugly dispute going on between the Government and the Junta about the old market. It is difficult to say where the matter will end, but the merits certainly seem to be with the Junta. A new building law has just passed the Chambers, regulating the charges on all new buildings; the tax does not seem high, although in so young a country it does seem an anomaly to place a tax on house building; but rents are enormous, and the rage for building at its height. One of the most comfortable of the new houses in the tower, or central part of the city, is that of Mr. Richard Wilson, the popular and wealthy navy contractor and coal factor; the house is built pretty much in the style of Mr. Thomas Drysdale's, of Calle Moreno, Buenos Ayres, but, notwithstanding the abundance of stone and other materials, house building costs much more here than in Buenos Ayres.

News has arrived here of the collapse of the firm of Barruch Hermanos, of Pelotas, formerly of Rio Grande; according to one of the papers it is a fraudulent business.

There have been large sales of flour; yesterday 2 800 sacks Californian, sent from Rio, and to-day 1,000 ditto ex-Poitou, all at reserved rates; also a cargo of Portland pine at $f.35 on board.

The owners and creditors of the steamer Iron King are summoned to attend a general meeting on the 22nd, to wind up the affair.

News has arrived from Brazil of the loss of the German schooner Ora off Rio Grande on the 3rd inst.

It appears that in the country districts of Brazil there is a great drought, and the mortality of cattle in the Rio Grande district very severe; at first it was feared that the disease had broken out amongst the cattle, but one of the principal doctors has examined the animals, and says that there is nothing whatever to justify the report.

The Flying Squadron is hourly expected here, as also the new Admiral. Some of the war vessels have been firing salutes to-day, but no one seems to know for what.

Colonel Thompson's book is much looked for by the foreigners here, and Behrens should get down 20 copies when the box arrives. The R. Plate Handbook sells well, and Behrens reports nearly all the copies sent him sold.

In political circles there is a great hubbub about the papers published concerning the assassination of Flores, but no new light has been thrown on the matter; the actors in that bloody drama are still unknown, and likely to remain so.

THE NEW MONTEVIDEAN LOAN.

Advices from the sister city speak of a new loan for the Banda Oriental to be negotiated in London, the amount of which will probably be one million sterling. The immediate purpose is to redeem the paper currency, which is calculated at something about four millions, or say £800,000. It is possible that the Government has reason to believe some first-class English firm will launch the loan on the market, but when we remember the difficulties encountered by the talented Sr Riestra, in emitting the Argentine loan, we do not feel quite so sanguine that the Montevidean Legislature has simply to authorise the loan, and that English capitalists will rush forward with their money-bags to invest in Oriental securities. It is true a loan was negotiated some few years ago in London, but this was through the medium of Baron Mauá, who is at loggerheads with the present Montevidean Government.

Let us, however, suppose that Baring Bros., or some like firm, succeeds in launching the loan favorably, on similar terms to the Argentine, the amount in hard cash, supposing the emission of one million, will be about £700,000, and this will hardly suffice to redeem the present currency. The Government will then need about as much more to attend to the pressing exigencies of the administration and endow the country with police and schools. At present we may say that public security and public instruction are quite forgotten in the rural departments.

The editor of the "Siglo" aptly quotes in his paper of yesterday the aphorism of Baron Louis—"Give me a good Government, and I will give you good finances." Now, the first element in any Government is to give security to life and property, and if the Montevidean Government bring about the necessary reforms in this respect, the country will soon acquire a better name and find her financial prospects more flourishing.

Nothing can exceed the inconvenience and injury to trade caused by the present unredeemable currency, fluctuating two or three per cent in a week. The government deserves every praise in wishing to put a stop to such a wretched state of things. It is, however, equally important to provide funds for a proper police force through the country, and as a London loan is on the 'tapis,' it may be as well to ask for two millions at once, which will meet all the requirements, if only managed with due economy. Above all, let us hear of no more railways, such as the unfortunate Central Uruguay speculation.

THE ROSARIO CENSUS.

The Rosario census, of which you make mention last week, has been completed by Sr. Don Pedro Llambi, who went up to Santa Fé on Wednesday last to present it to the Government. I have taken some extracts from it, which may be useful for the second volume of your Handbook. They are as follows:—

The Census is completed to the 31st July, 1869. The city of Rosario, on the map drawn out by Sr. Llambi, comprises 359 cuadras, in which are contained 2,125 divisions, or lots, of property. In the city are 1,034 houses of 'azotea,' and 1,105 ranchos of straw roof, some of the latter with wooden walls. There are 979 lots still unoccupied. The 'azotea' houses contain 5,171 rooms, and realize a monthly rent of 44,909 Bolivian dollars.

In the city there are 1,413 inhabitants; in the suburbs and camps 19,727 of do.—thus comprising a total of 38,140 inhabitants in the whole department of Rosario; of foreigners there are in the Department, English 374, North Americans 57, Italians 1840, Spaniards 940, Portuguese 39, French 784, Swiss 50, and Germans 133. Of artizans, who are nearly all foreigners, there are 379 carpenters, 224 masons, 173 blacksmiths, 2 foundries, and under the head of "comerciantes" we have 1,359 I confess that I have some doubts about the correctness of figures in this census; from the statement, that of the 38,140 total, there are 34,346 Argentines. This, however, includes the sons and daughters of all foreigners born here.

The river has again been rising during the last few weeks, and the gas works are progressing very slowly although much of the pipes are already laid down.

Great preparations are being made by the lady President of the Beneficencia, La Señora Doña Laureana Correa, for the bazaar in favor of the Hospital, which is to come off on the 3rd of October next. This hospital is excellently managed by the Sisters of Charity, and deserves support; for it receives within its walls the sick and ailing of whatever creed or nationality they may be.

An appeal has been made in the newspapers by the Curate here, the Canon Piñero, for clothing to send up to above a thousand Indians, who are reported to have come in from the Gran Chaco to the capital of Santa Fé, to submit themselves to the Government. The appeal has been well replied to. Indeed such a quantity has been given that the two boxes containing them, and sent to the Estrella steamer by Señora Correa, were returned on shore as being too large to be brought by the steamer.

The paving of our streets is being continued, although in a very promiscuous manner, and shewing that the contract has been a very latitudinarian one, for instance, it needs about a month to complete a cuadra,—and when this is done, another is commenced at a distance of four to five squares from that, but it is being done 'poco a-poco,' and will be of incalculable advantage to the traffic, when concluded.

Another work going on is that of the "Aguas Corrientes" to supply the city with water from the River Parana.

AMATEUR BRITISH THEATRICALS.

THE performances on the 18th inst. were a decided success, and the attendance comprised almost the whole English-speaking community of our city. The arrangements were in every respect admirable, reflecting the greatest praise on the gentlemen who took part in the benevolent undertaking. At the same time a special meed of thanks is due to the ladies who so kindly came forward to lend their efforts in support of our national institution, the British Hospital; and it is gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the very high prices of admission, the theatre was filled in almost every part. The pieces were well chosen and creditably performed, and we venture to say that if Mr. Boucicault were present on the occasion, he would have been agreeably surprised to see his play of "London Assurance" so well put on the boards in this remote corner of the globe. Some of the players were as much at home in their characters as if to the manner born, or rather, as if the stage was their usual calling. In fact, all displayed an amount of genius, talent, and attentive study in entering into the spirit of their respective 'roles,' which they played "con amore," as if mindful of the noble object in view, and also anxious to render the night's performance a pleasant 'souvenir' in the every-day life of our plodding mercantile community.

The success of the performance has been two-fold; first in adding some 15 or 20 thousand dollars to the funds of the Hospital, and secondly in affording the British public a night's entertainment such as is rarely experienced in Buenos Ayres. We remarked several friends from Montevideo, nor was the audience composed exclusively of Englishmen, but included many of our American cousins and other foreign residents. The committee of management had an excellent 'buffet' in the passage next the boxes, and this was the more acceptable as the performance lasted over four hours. The curtain fell at half-past twelve, and an announcement was made that the ladies and gentlemen who performed have kindly consented to give a repetition of the pieces on next Saturday evening.

GUALEGUAYCHU VERSUS AUSTRALIA.

Here is this Gualeguaychú settlement, which is not a settlement in the true sense, trying to be placed on the footing of a colony. What are the conditions which lead to the colonisation of any country, province, or department? These are—a field for enterprise, presenting itself in any form, in the country, province, or department concerned, such as good and plentiful pasture (with its essential accompaniment of abundant water), mineral wealth, forests of valuable timber, or some other source of riches; then, security for property, facilities for settling, and the carrying on of business held out by the government of the country; means of shipment and transport; lastly, capital and labor; which resolve themselves into one condition, the former always commanding the latter; supply of money creating demand for labor, and demand for labor creating its own supply, where there is capital to pay for it. To turn now to the case in point—are these conditions fulfilled by the department we have under consideration, and to what extent?

There is a fruitful soil, well watered and well wooded, yielding spontaneously valuable pasture for sheep and cattle, and capable of cultivation on the easiest terms and to the highest degree. As a pastoral country it will carry, I am told on reliable authority, three times as much stock to the league as the generality of Australian camp. In proportion to its capacity for receiving stock does it admit of being thickly populated, of which more by and bye. As regards security for property (and life, of course), there is no province of the Republic where that is enjoyed to a greater extent. Facilities and inducements to colonise are not wanting, and would be increased if attention were called to the subject by increased influx of population. Means of shipment exist, and are shortly to be improved by the canalisation of the Gualeguaychú; the immense advantages of which I tried to point out in a previous letter, though, in fact, they speak sufficiently clearly for themselves. Deficiencies of transport would be supplied by the growing demand; and here, as also on the security of property, the thickness of the population would tell; for where there are many houses there must be roads, and it will be the common interest of all to keep them in repair, to build bridges, and otherwise to obviate the possibility of an interruption of communication and traffic with the port. Then the distance from the European markets is not half so great as that of Australia, from which they derive their chief supply of wool.

These remarks apply chiefly to the one interest of stock-farming, which is already overdone, as far as interests are concerned, though not in regard to capital; but there are a hundred other opportunities of making money in the province, which, however, from the fact of the country being peculiarly a pastoral one, would all more or less owe their existence to that circumstance.

Instead of the desirable state of things which ought to exist: let us look for a little at the actual position of the sheepfarmers here. The capital they had just sufficed to buy and rent camp for about as many sheep as would pay their own expenses of shepherding, shearing, &c., there is nothing left for improvements, which are just what is wanted to help them out of their difficulties. They have no sooner invested than they are in deep water. They must pay shepherds and shearers the service wages in good times and in bad, because there is no competition in the labor market. They must forego all idea of improvement, because money is difficult to get even at usurious interest, and sometimes not to be had at all; then precisely when it is most wanted, when wool is low in the market, and only the best commands a price.

But stop, did I say shepherding and shearing? They say that hanging is the worst use to which you can put a man; it might have been added that galloping after sheep is the worst use you can make of a man and horse. And as for the sheep, you do not give them to a man to herd, you let them out to a savage, who has as much idea of shepherding as a Chinaman. All honor to the gaucho on horseback and in the cattle 'rodeo,' but he is not, and was never made to be a shepherd, Sheep are not constituted to grow fat on 'dele.'

The men could shear if they liked, for they are apt and nimble with their hands, and cheerful and good natured in enduring fatigue, but they prefer tomahawking, so do European and colonial shearers, if they are allowed, and so is all labor against time carried on. But at home and in the colonies the laws support you in demanding quality as well as quantity of labor. Here the same would be the case, did the importance of the subject call to itself the attention of the Legislature. Native estancieros can command better work from their countrymen, but they, too, have to yield to the estimate which the shearer puts on his labor; and as to the general management of sheep, they are not very exacting, seeming rather to relish the hare and hounds game, and the tomahawking process.

But I am glad to leave this subject, of which I feel that I am far from having made the most. Would that some abler pen would take it up. It better suits this humble one to chronicle events as they occur, than to propound theories, draw analogies, trace effect to cause and cause to effect. Unhappily, my genius is not an inventive one either, or I could record events which never occurred, to be carefully explained away in my next. There is positively not a word of news this week.

The weather keeps cold and dry, and sheep keep on dying. One estanciero is going to 'stamp out' with a vengeance, cutting all his rams and trying to get his flocks fat for the graserias. His shepherds are employed taking off the skins of the dead in the camp, at so much a hundred.

MEPH.

DEATH OF MR. PRICE.

Last week the foreign public of this city was startled at the sudden demise of Mr. Richard Price, who has been for many years the Manager of the Foreign Club. Mr. Price was born in London in the year 1824, and came to this country when but an infant. His connection with the Club dates back for more than a quarter of a century, and in the year 1870, upon the retirement of his father, he was appointed Manager, which post he held to his death.

Mr. Price was remarkable for his kind and obliging manners, and for the interest he took in all that related to the Institution of which he was so worthy a Manager; so identified was he with it, that he was regarded as a representative man, and his loss will be sincerely regretted.

His funeral takes place this day at three o'clock, at Calle Chile, No. 303. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of the Plaza for the members of the Club.

BIRTHS.

August 15, at No. 162 Calle Piedad, Mrs. William Thompson, of a son.

August 17, Mrs. T. Mitchell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 16, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. J. Buxton Johnson, late Capt. in H.M. 3d Regiment Dragoon Guards, to Alice, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Adam T. Douglas, of Fraile Muerto. No cards.

At 78 Calle Garay, by the Rev. T. Smith, assisted by the Rev. Francis Gebbie, the Rev. L. McNeill, to Emma Agnes, eldest daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., of Bolton-le-Moore, Lancashire.

August 7, at the Concepcion Church, Asuncion del Paraguay, by the Rev. T. Cunaron, John Hoffmann, to Miss Mary Monks, of Buenos Ayres.

Augus 16, at their residence, 159 Calle 25 de Mayo, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. William Antony, Engineer, to Frances, third daughter of Mrs. Offer.

DEATH.

August 12, in this city, Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, of La Choza, aged 31 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

SAVINGS BANK
BANK MAUA AND Co.
101--Cangallo--103
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling. in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourt—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wished can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth | In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A DE FREITAS AMORIM.

HENRY SYKES,

67 Upper Thames-st., & 66 Bankside, London.

PORTABLE ENGINES.
FIXED ENGINES AND BOILERS.
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PUMPS.
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SAWING MACHINERY.
&c. &c.

Has always in progress, or completo, Machinery of the above description, with which he has supplied all the leading Firms in London, and many elsewhere.

H. SYKES

Will be glad to forward General Catalogues on application.

138 | 13ft,jly16 | 69

As a Proof of the superiority of the Thrashing Machinery, Manufactured by

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH and CO.,

They beg to call attention to the following Statement.

	ENGINES.	MACHINES.
Engines and Machines sent out in year 1868	812	644
Total Number sent out up to Dec. 31st, 1868.....	8,921	7,982

The Gold Medal was awarded them at the Paris Exhibition, 1867, for Portable Engines and Thrashing Machines; and at the last trial of the Royal Agricultural Society they gained every FIRST PRIZE offered for Steam Engines, also the Prize of £15 for Finishing Threshing Machine, and Silver Medal for special improvements, on which occasion the following Firms, amongst others, competed—Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, Tuxford and Sons, Reading Iron Works Company Limited, Brown and May, Allchin and Son, Barrows and Carmichael, Humphries, Marshall, Sons and Co. Limited, Burrell, Ruston, Proctor and Co., Roby and Co. Limited, Holmes and Sons, E. R and F. Turner, P. and H. Gibbons, Tasker and Sons, Nalder and Nalder, Riches and Watts, Wallace and Haslem, Catchpole and Thompson, &c. &c.

NOTE.—The Royal Agricultural Society will not hold another trial of Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines until the year 1872.

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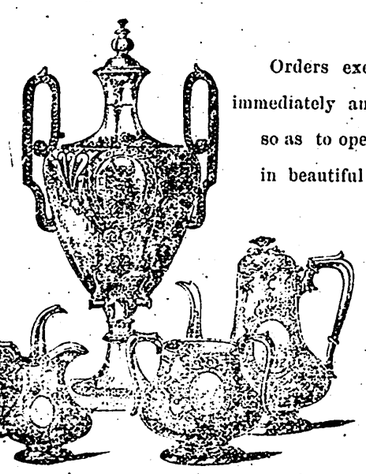

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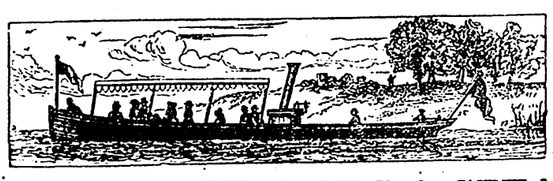

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Up to 35 feet long, carried on Ships' decks entire, with Machinery complete. Engines supplied to suit boats built abroad.

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83,26p,fy39

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
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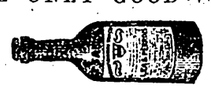

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of LEA & PERRINS have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER,
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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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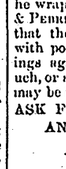
102,52p,lpw,jan

ELEY'S AMMUNITION



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES.
For Snider-Enfield, of ·577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles, of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE
METALLIC CARTRIDGES.

With enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by Foreign Governments for converted-Chassepot Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry-Repeating Rifles.

The 'Eley Boxer' are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER-RIM FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranters, and other Pocket Revolvers.

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CENTRAL-FIRE AND PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY, BROTHERS,
Gray's Inn-Road, London,
WHOLESALE ONLY.

22,26pftly,jly6 | 69

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
Introduced and Prepared by
ALFRED BISHOP,
Manufacturing Chemist,
17 & 18 SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, and far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavor as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavor and mild effect.

N.B. The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA:—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also, BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY for SEA-SICKNESS, should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea. 77.26pft,j1869

BENSON'S

WATCHES. *Of all kinds.*	CLOCKS. *Of all kinds.*
LEVER, HORIZONTAL, CHRONOMETER, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH	DRAWING-ROOM DINING-ROOM, CARRIAGE, CHURCH, HALL AND SHOP

GOLD JEWELLERY.
Of the Newest Designs.

BRACELETS,
BROOCHES,
EAR-RINGS,
LOCKETS.
NECKLACES,

Gold Lever Hunters, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas
Silver " " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Orders should be addressed to
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THE CITY STEAM WORKS,
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Pamphlets can be obtained upon application at the Office of this paper.

52,1pw,je69

BREAKFAST—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The 'Civil Service Gazette' has the following interesting remarks:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most benficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished ystem. 85: 36p, f,jy1869

ONLY SILVER MEDAL AWARDED
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.
JUROR, 1862.
PURE CHEMICALS AND A NEW MEDICINES.
T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, and 124 Southampton-row, Russell-square, London,
CHEMICAL WORKS HORNSEY-ROAD;
AND
SUMMERFIELD WORKS, HOMERTON,

Supply Pure Chemicals and all new Medicinal Preparations, including the following specialities:—

Pepsine, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice, an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.

Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine in Powder, containing active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, a valuable dietetic preparation for Invalids and Children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone.

Chlorodyne (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne.

Creasote—(Caution)—From Wood Tar, of which T. M. and Son are the only British Manufactures.

Gelatine, a perfect and economical substitute Isinglass.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

Upwards of Fifty Years' experience, has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT

both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA
Maravilla Cocoa.

Sole Proprietors,
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London.

The Cocoa [or Cacao] of Maravilla, is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favored portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœpaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED,"
See following Extract from the 'Globe' of May 14, 1868:—

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary quality of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœpaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœpathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

STEAM-MILLS BRICK LANE,
LONDON.

83, 52p. w, f 186.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.
Light as Pith—Soft as Turban—
Durable, and Comfortable.
Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibitions.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,
Every description Manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S., LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.
*** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully Shipped.

BRABY'S
Corrugated Galvanised Sheets
Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.

Braby's Italian Roofing Zinc,
Perforated Zinc, Sheet Zinc,
Iron Tanks, Iron Houses and Huts,
Illustrated Price Lists, Free on application.
Frederick Braby and Co.
FITZROY Works, Euston-road, London,
And at Deptford.

142,52pw,my23,

JOHN MOIR AND SONS
Preserved Provision Manufacturers
and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausage, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Text Fruits, Jellies Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c., &c.

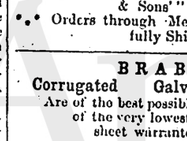
J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
Which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities and for flavour unsurpassed.

283..12,m26p,my69

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,



Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use through the world.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire
PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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LONDON.

| aug11

MERCHANT TAILOR.
338—RIVADAVIA—338

Just received, from the best European Manufacturers a large and varied assortment of Fancy Clothes, specially adapted to the coming season.

Bartholomew Parody invites the Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres to inspect the above, guaranteeing to all who may favor him quickness, satisfaction, and cheapness.

Parties in a hurry to catch the Train can be fitted up with taste, at a moment's notice, in the Ready-made Department. 203,m24

S. MAW AND SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
Infants' Feeding Bottles, Lint, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of DRUGS, SUNDRIES, And APOTHECARIES' WARES.

11 & 12 ALDERSGATE-STREET.
LONDON E.C.

N.B. Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade. aug17

PETER MOLLER'S
(Knight of the Vasa Order.)
PUREST COD LIVER OIL,
Free from disagreeable Smell and Taste.

This celebrated Oil, which is made on an entirely new method, invented by Mr. Peter Moller, of Christiania, is now acknowledged by Faculties and the most eminent Physicians of Europe, to be the best Cod Liver Oil known. It is the only one for which the following Exhibition Medals have been awarded, viz.:—1862 London. International Exhibition—The only Medal.

1865 Bergen Royal Society of Norway—The only Gold Medal.

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1867 Paris International Exhibition—The only Silver Medal, heading 27 competitors.

The fact that it is made under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Peter Moller, at his own Manufactories, at the Lofoten Islands, where it is bottled, sealed, and capsuled, is a guarantee, for its genuineness, as well as that it will keep in every climate for years without turning rancid. See Moller's Name and Trade Mark on Label.

Agents,
LLEWELYN L. JONES & CO.,
58 and 60 Calle Florida,
BUENOS AYRES.

21,26p,jly6 | 69

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED TO
J. & F. HOWARD
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD

The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes.
The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes.
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.
The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.
The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of Moderate size.
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The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrows.
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.
The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler
J. & F. HOWARD thus received;
TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE, AND A SILVER MEDAL
Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed, and this after trials the most severe and prolonged ever known.

6p,nr.

COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSENTERY, AND FEVER.

The *Times*, of India, states "that the discovery of D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination.' This remedy is invaluable in the above diseases and is indispensable to Emigrants. Travellers and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, January 12, 1866:—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the pirated name, and are deficient of the true properties of the only genuine, viz.:—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in the case of Brown v. Freeman, when Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases."

the Vice-Chancellor stated "that the whole statement of Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to."

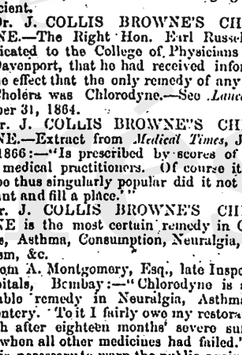
Sold in Bottles. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 32 Great Russell-street, Cloomsbury London.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Agents:
LLEWELYN L. JONES & CO.,
58 Calle Florida.

226,26p,1p,wje24,69,

TO GET A HOT MUTTON PIE.
ALL GOING TO KEYSER'S.
49 and 51—DEFENSA—49 and 51



49 and 51—DEFENSA—49 and 51

I HAVE BEEN TO KEYSER'S,

And find that he keeps the best Lunch in the City. Sandwiches of all kinds Bread, Butter, and Cheese, and, above all, delicious Mutton Pies, piping hot, and also nice Mince Pies, real old English style, which are having a big run.

He has also Ind. Coope's Ale on Draught. Porter, Wines, Spirits, and Cigars; and, though last, not least, the most comfortable Lunch Room in Buenos Ayres.

Do not forget to go to Keyser's and try the MUTTON PIES.

m,jly29

LAS DILIGENCIAS.
Comercio de los Pueblos,
Para el Bragado, 9 de Julio, y Loncagua.
Agencias—Calle Tucuman, No. 26, y Victoria, No. 698.

Sale todos los Domingos en el tren de las 12 del Ferro Carril guerea á Chivilcoy, y al otro dia á los puntos indicados las encomiendas se reciben hasta las 10 del dia de salidas.

je 12 LA EMPRESA.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

BRITISH.

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Ship	Barbara	637	Jones	Jany. 23	Lassalle and Son.
Barque	Edward Albro	394	Kitchen	— 15	Hale & Co.
Barque	George Walker	312	Walker	April 20	Bell and Son
Barque	Marmion	291	McKillop	— 9	Brown & Co.
Barque	Cleopatra	342	Lidney	— 14	Pequin Petit Laroche & Co.
Brigantine	Lord Napier	166	Stewart	— 29	Order.
Barque	Anne Lee	333	Holman	— 26	Storni bros.
Brig	Valid	203	Thiele	— 13	Lumb, brothers.
Do.	Fantome	191	Jewell	— 13	Gowland.
Do.	Sir Robert M'Clure	197	Griffiths	— 13	Order.
Barque	Martha	249	Ungord	— 29	Order.
Do.	Island Maid	148	Curtiet	— 29	Duguid and Co.
Barque	Cort	285	Bissett	June 30	Madero.
Brigantine	James Blenkhorn	232	Williams	— 8	Ochoa and Co.
Lugger	Nil Desperandum	191		— 11	Mantels and Pfieffer.
Brigantine	STANDARD	196	Fearles	— 14	Bate and Livingston.
Barque	Mary Hadley	411	Ellis	— 28	Hayley and Co.
Do.	Somerville	333	Hill	July 29	Freyer bros.
Do.	Albert William	505	Walker	— 3	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Agnes Bandield	491	Bastian	— 9	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Royal George	521	Ellis	— 9	Hayley and Co.
Barque	Whitehaven Lass	241	Dunkinsop	— 10	Pini, Roncoroni, & Co.
Barque	Ann Wilson	431	Minnoth	— 14	Do.
Barque	Pauqui	364	Lamozed	— 15	Brown and Co.
Barque	Eclipse	393	Wylie	— 16	Milligan and Williamson.
Barque	Faith	261	Couston	— 16	Green and Co.
Brigantine	Young Jessie	195	Welham	— 17	Arnaud and Co.
Barque	Julia Lingley	298	Pratt	— 24	Bemberg and Co.
Barque	Ka hleen	597	Meckler	— 25	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	Kebroyd	383	Elliott	— 25	Gas Co.
Do.	Jimmy Limelin	251	Rees	— 27	Detotto bros.
Brig	Flora	249	Baxter	— 28	F. Parish.
Barque	Lord Palmerston	493	Macready	— 28	Kilmar and Co.
Brig	Bessie	237	Griffiths	Aug. 1	Gowland & Co.
Do.	Queen of the Sea	238	Fitto	— 2	Order.
Lugger	General	294	Barclay	— 3	Do.
Brigantine	Look Out	158	Browing	— 5	Pini, Roncoroni and Co.
Do.	Elvie Allen	167	Allen	— 7	Order.
Barque	Alexander	293	Dempster	— 7	Kaynach and Co.
Barque	Poem er	235	Williams	— 12	Paul Roncoron: and Co.
Brig	Lizzie and Kate	219	Rogers	— 14	Monna.
Barque	Linda	311	Roberts	— 15	M K-canle.
Barque	Arbene	605	McDougall	— 15	Gas Co.
Ship	Nydia	833	Thompson	— 15	Boyd & Co.
Brig	Gino mo	250	Solari	— 17	Order.
Barque	Amoy	299	Parkman	— 19	B mbel.
Brig	Countess of Dudley	257	Peoblado	— 22	Getting and Co.
Barque	Bina	651	Wilson	— 23	Order.

AMERICAN.

Schooner	Burdett Hart	247	Horton	May 20	Order.
Brigantine	Crimea	314	Waterhouse	— 29	Hale and Co,
Schooner	Wm. Hunter	329	Harkaen	June 10	Hale & Co.
Barque	Josephine	443	Haven	— 17	Do.
Brigantine	Don Carlos	412	Mathews	— 17	Do.
Brig	Uncle Joe	214	Sewall	July 1	Do.
Barque	Midas	330	Higgins	— 9	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Idido Kimball	530	Delano	— 9	Lumb bros.
Barque	Ada Gray	526	Race	— 11	Hale and Co.
Brigantine	Daphne	410	Young	— 15	Order.
Brigantine	W. M. Robertson	240	Stephens	— 19	Hale and Co.
Barque	Damon	400	Watkins	— 23	Ropes
Brigantine	Sarah Gilmore	362	Clifford	Aug. 2	Hale & Co.
Barque	Arizona	363	Carver	— 16	Mantels and Pfeiffer.
Barque	James McCarthy	540	McCarthy	— 18	Gilmour and Co.
Brigantine	Nimrauke	347	Wiswell	— 17	Hale and Company
Barque	George Annie	559	Dyer	— 22	Ditto.
Barque	Archer	480	Tibbetts	— 22	Ditto.
Barque	Patay	582	Morse	— 23	Ditto.
Barque	Michael O'Thinney	443	Boyd	— 23	Ditto.

GERMAN.

Barque	Doneldey	268	Mahle	— 22	Llavallol and Sons.
Brig	Rebecca	220	Ottorn	April 30	Bohm and Co.
Barque	Angela	250	Lund	— 1	Tiscornia.
Barque	John and Gustav	189	Jarren	— 13	Order.
Brigantine	Wilhelmina	178	Lewens	— 18	Order.
Barque	Molly	267	Wirtz	— 22	Green & Co.
Schooner	Catherine	109	Alberg	— 29	Gutmaracs.
Barque	Diana	327	Biegener	— 31	Order.
Barque	Ædus	443	Schumacher	June 11	Freyer, brothers.
Barque	Courrier	248	Seled	July 3	Zimmermann and Co.
Brig	Louis	219	Bolwenj	— 9	Audrin.
Lugger	Schenke	195	Marguering	— 10	Peters.
Do.	Philipp Weyergang	3 0	Duron	— 15	Gas Co.
Brigantine	Maria	150	Schade	— 15	Peters.
Barque	Anton Gunther	465	Stricker	— 16	Deetjen & Co.
Barque	Diet Braut	231	Peters	— 16	Daireaux and Co.
Barque	Gollfield	193	Jongebloed	— 17	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Edmund Loust	321	Berie	— 24	Llavallol & Sons.
Schooner	Fenny	129	Dinkela	— 30	Fecher
Barque	Bieue	229	Ruxchenberg	Aug. 7	O der.
Brig	Margaretha	259	Baumeyer	— 12	Order.
Schooner	Chti tiane	149	Dowe	— 15	McKechnie
Brigantine	Widar	163	Reuter	— 16	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Hoffnung	348	Lemke	— 18	Delfino.
Brigantine	Hampool	149	Beckmann	— 22	Delfino.

FRENCH.

Barque	Marius Cesar	370	Chaumne	— 13	Bemberg and Co.
Barque	Maria & Louise	427	Landon	April 7	Pequin, Petit, Laroach & Co
Barque	Vilmode St Lo	274	Dubois	— 6	Detotto bros.
Barque	Marguerite	365	Cyraud	— 10	Ducasse.
Barque	Ernest	273	Mocaer	— 12	Delano.
Barque	Surato	770	Tonari	— 16	Lassalle & Co.
Barque	Paul Marie	293	Bourdase	— 21	Order.
Barque	Edmond Alix	347	Laguere	June 11	Gas Company.
Ship	Angelique	846	Flaubert	— 23	Ladvocat & Co.
Ship	Lucie	869	Canuera	July 3	Mallmann and Co.
Barque	Marie Therese	502	Gourdet	— 8	Ducasse.
Do.	Henriette	369	Savoureau	— 10	Lassalle and Sons.
Do.	Robert	197	Keenau	— 13	Hocca and Co.
Do.	Lucie Mathilde	345	Divoire	— 15	Order.
Ship	Vaubau	536	Ailland	— 15	Arnaud and Autie.
Barque	Limousin	440	Gozien	— 22	Do.
Do.	Limousin	440	Gozien	— 22	Arnaud and Autier.
Do.	Vauban	777	Launey	— 24	Llavallol and Sons.
Do.	Franklin	654	Aver't	— 27	Order.
Do.	Louise Gabrielle	417	Encongnard	— 31	Do.
Barque	Georgina	466	Coubriere	Aug. 2	Ladvocat & Co.
Ship	Do.	687	Loveque	— 4	Do.
Barque	Amelia	213	Daguerre	— 10	Echebarne & Co.
Barque	Marie Eliza	494	Bar ouil	— 12	Green & Co
Barque	L & U	189	Dudieux	— 12	Order.
Do.	Utile	178	Moyer	— 14	Daireaud and Co.
Barque	Equateur	505	Nadeau	— 14	Baran and Briet.
Barque	Admiral Charner	343	Nideleo	— 14	Durand Bros.
Ship	Pia a	701	Bellec	— 15	Heaberg and Co.
Do.	Bella Cubana	393	Unautre	— 16	Bax Brothers.
Barque	Jean Baptisto	373	Goty	— 16	Apesteguy bros.
Barque	Juliette	232	Lamy	— 18	Order.

ITALIAN.

Polacca	Umbertina	218	Dodero	— 19	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Eliza Barabine	461	Dailorso	— 23	Delfino.
Do.	Amici	382	Pre